Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

Vol. V. No. 25 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1946 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

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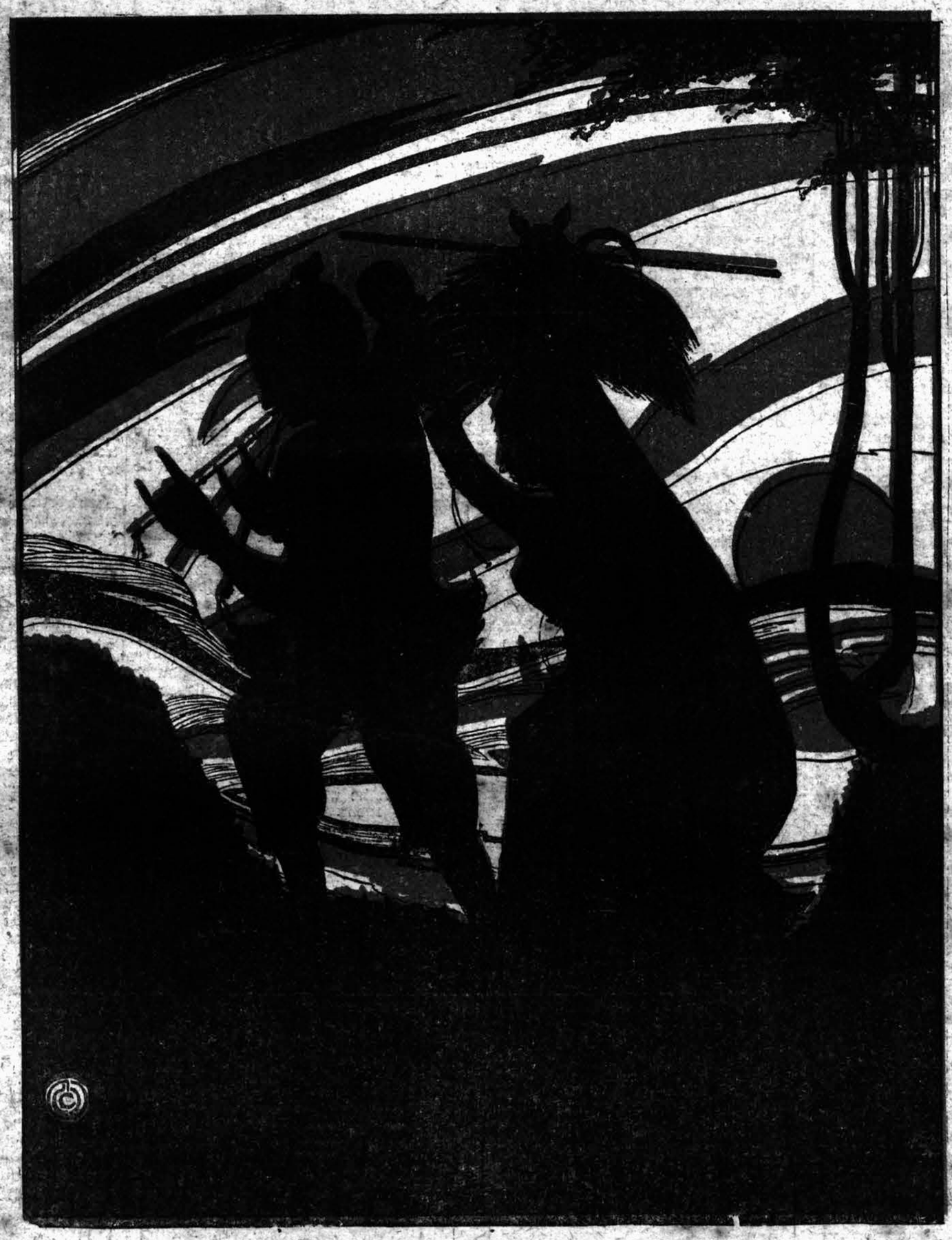

Artist: Purshottamdas Pandya.

By Taraknath Das

NO FREE ASIA WITHOUT A FREE INDIA

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Short Story

'Thrillers Never Happen'

By Lester Powell

Mr. Skepworth took his after-dinner cigar from the leather case, deftly punctured the end with a gold piercer, lit it, and inhaled deeply. Every day, Mr. Skepworth smoked three cigars—one of his few indulgences—but this, the after-dinner one, was his favourite It mellowed him. It usually made him feel at peace with the world.

But tonight he did not feel quite like this. Something was wrong. Mr. Skepworth had a vague feeling of dissatisfaction. He did not know why. There was no apparent reason, for that day he had landed a fat order from a big London store.

There would be a healthy slice of commission, and the directors of the woollen manufacturing firm for which he worked would give him a beaming smile, which might well mean an early rise in salary. Tomorrow, Mr. Skepworth could go home with the gratifying knowledge that he had given a good account of himself. Why, then, the feeling of dissatisfaction?

He felt perfectly well, as usual. He had just eaten a good dinner and, on the strength of the order had drunk a bottle of excellent wine. He was now sitting with his after-dinner cigar in his favourite armchair in the hotel lounge. He liked the Peterboro' Hotel. For the past twenty years he had been staying there on his monthly trips to London. It was like a second home to him.

Frowning a little, Mr. Skepworth opened the latest work of his favourite thriller writer and tried to read. Normally, the world of crooks and thugs and seductive women in long black gowns enchanted Mr. Skepworth and kept his eyes glued to the page. Now, it irritated him and, after a few pages, he put the book down.

'Lot of childish nonsense,' he muttered to himself. 'These things never happen.'

He looked round the lounge. A few people only were occupying it; people that Mr. Skepworth recognised as visiting provincials like himself. He surveyed them without interest.

Then, he caught sight of the trio at the table in the corner opposite to him. These three, two men and a girl, were quite obviously not visiting provincials. They had a sleek metropolitan look about them. The girl was wearing a frock that made Mr. Skepworth say to himself, 'Eh, that must have cost a packet.' He decided she was unusually attractive to look at.

At the same time, he decided that the two men who were with her were not: they were just a little too sleek for Mr. Skepworth's money. One had a thin pencil of a moustache, and small beady eyes; the other was pale, dissolute-looking, and clean-shaven. Mr. Skepworth wondered about them.

They were also wondering about him. Or, at least, one of them was—the one with the thin moustache. He was wondering how he could use Mr. Skepworth to get himself out of a very tight corner.

Suddenly, the other young man leaned across the table, and said in a low tone: 'Look, Gino, there are only three people, in the world who 'can' have that necklace. You, me or Claire. Right?'

The young man called Gino lit a cigarette slowly.

'Does-a not-a follow,' he said languidly, through the smoke. 'The necklace may still be in the safe.'

'Yes, but it isn't.'

'How do 'you' know, Tony?' asked the girl.

'I'll tell you,' said Tony. 'Remember when the alarm was given and we had to beat it?'

'Hm! do I?' said the girl, turning up her eyes. 'What a moment!'

'We'd just got the safe open. The lights went out. We all made for the door. I was the last out. Remember that?'

Gino nodded.

'I was last out, because I went back, and felt in the safe. The necklace was gone—so one of us must have it.'

'But you are crazy, Tony,' said Gino, indifferently. He looked away in Mr. Skepworth's direction again. A plan was slowly taking shape in his mind.

Mr. Skepworth was still wondering about them. He was thinking to himself: 'Now, those three look exactly characters in a thriller. But, of course, they are not that sort at all. Most likely the two men have dreary jobs in an office, and the girl is respectably married, and plays bridge in the afternoon. Thillers never happen, not in real life.....'

Irritably he turned to stub out the butt of his cigar in the large ash-tray that stood on a small table by his chair. When he looked up again, Gino was standing in front of him, swaying slightly.

'Hullo,' he said, 'don't say you don't recognise me.'

'I'm afraid I don't. Who are you?'

'Oh, come on, don't-a say you've such a short a-memory.'

'No-o, I don't .....began Mr. Skepworth.

But the words died beneath the weight of Gino's body stumbling against him. The young man struggled upright by pressing his hands hard against Mr. Skepworth's chest.

'S-so sorry', said Gino, thickly, 'Must have-a made a mistake.'

With impudent unconcern he went back to his table, leaving Mr. Skepworth more dissatisfied than ever.

'That', said Tony, 'was one of the corniest tricks I ever saw, Gino.'

'Meaning-a what?' said Gino.

'Pretending you're drunk so as to plan the necklace on that old party.'

'Why should I do that?' asked Gino.

'Because you knew that sooner or later we'd want to search you.'

Mr. Skepworth got up, and went out into the hall. As he passed the three, he glared suspiciously at Gino, who grinned back cheerfully.

Mr. Skepworth fetched his overcoat, and stepped out into the dark street. He walked briskly along it until he came to Oxford Circus. Then he turned left into Regent street. It was a quiet period in the West End, and, as he crossed Great Marlborough Street, a taxi drew up beside him, and a girl stepped out.

'Mr. Skepworth,' she called.

He stopped, and peered at her. The cab had drawn up half-way between two lamp-posts, and he couldn't quite distinguish her features. Still, he was pretty sure she was the girl in the hotel. She claimed to know him, and spoke of a mutual acquaintance called Brown. Mr. Skepworth was quite sure this was pure nonsense.

But, as he had observed when he first set eyes on her, she was 'unusually' attractive....She asked if they might have a drink somewhere. Mr. Skepworth, feeling rather bored with himself, said they might, and got into the cab with her.

They were put down in one of those streets that fringe Covent Garden Market. The girl led the way down a narrow flight of stairs and into a dimly lit basement, fitted up as a bar. They sat at a table in a well-screened alcove, and the girl ordered whisky from a surly Irish waiter. Mr. Skepworth watched it all carefully, asked no questions, and waited to see what would happen next.

The girl told him her name was Claire, and prattled on about the mythical Mr. Brown, his extravagances, his motor cars, and what fun he was at a party. Mr. Skepworth listened attentively, still not believing a single word. He reflected that Claire was even more attractive at close quarters.

But the thought also occurred to him that it might be better for his health if he returned to his hotel more or less immediately. He said something about having to meet a man, and stood up. Claire grabbed his hand and dragged him back on to his chair.

'I'm miserable,' she sobbed. I couldn't bear it if you left me. Mr. Skepworth.'

She flung her arms round his neck and tried to put her head on his shoulder. Mr. Skepworth tried to prise himself loose. But she clutched at him frenziedly. The thought flashed through his mind that she was trying to pick his pocket, and, putting forth a determined effort, he thrust her away from him, and made for the door. As he went up the narrow stairs he heard her calling after him. He ran through the streets until he picked up a taxi, in which he drove thankfully to the Peterboro's Hotel.

While he was undressing he decided that the events of the evening may have looked promising for an adventure, but there was most probably some simple explanation, such as mistaken identity.

'These things never happen,' he said, and got into bed. He was soon fast asleep.....

The clock in a nearby church struck midnight. The dark figure of a man crept across the roof of the Peterboro' Hotel. He paused at the parapet and looked down the face of the building; he moved along, until he was directly above the window of the room he wanted. It was Mr. Skepworth's room.

Carefully the man lowered himself down a drain-pipe on to a small stone balcony outside Mr. Skepworth's window. He landed awkardly and stumbled against the window, making it rattle loudly. He crouched back against the wall, ears strained to catch any sound from inside the room. But Mr. Skepworth slept on.

After a few minutes, the man moved slowly towards the widow. As he did so another figure swung down the drain-pipe from the roof and landed on the balcony beside him. The two men faced each other across the cramped space. There was a long moment of silence. The church clock struck the quarter-hour.

The first man said, 'So, you 'did' plant the necklace on the old party, Gino. You dirty, double-crossing....'

But Gino was too quick for him; a knife flashed; it was all over in a second or two. Tony slumped across the stone balustrade, gasping. He hung there for a brief moment, and then toppled over. Gino watched the dark shape of his body, twisting and turning as it fell towards the hard pavement, eight floors below. He heard the dull, sickening thud.

A moment later, he was inside Mr. Skepworth's room, moving noiselessly. By the light of a torch he ransacked the room, swifly, silently. But the search was unavailing. What he sought was not in the room. He cursed fluently under his breath.

Then, his quick ears caught a sound in the corridor outside the room. He crossed like a startled cat and pressed himself flat against the wall behind the door. The door opened—very slowly, very cautiously. Then it closed. Gino shone the torch; it disclosed the scared face of Claire. She opened her mouth to cry out, but he thrust his hand over it. Then he opened the door and pushed her back into the corridor.

'The neck-a-lace is not-a there.'

'Then you 'did' plant it on him,' said Claire.

'Come on,' said Gino, and he pulled her towards the dark stairway.

'Where's Tony?' asked Claire.

'Never mind.'

She looked at him and knew what had happened. With terror in her heart she followed Gino down the dark stairs....

The next morning, Mr. Skepworth ate a good breakfast. He had lost the feeling of dissatisfaction of the night before. He was feeling benign and tolerant. He read the newspaper propped against the coffee-pot. In the 'stop press' column was the sensational intelligence of a stabbed man who had been thrown from the top floor of a London hotel. Mr. Skepworth also read the details of a daring jewel robbery in the West End.

'Oh-er, excuse me, Mr. Skepworth.' He looked up. The waiter stood by his chair, looking anxious. 'There's a gentleman wishes to see you, sir. He's in the manager's office'

In the manager's office, a harassed-looking man with a bowler hat introduced himself as Inspector Greeley of the C.I.D. He wished to ask Mr. Skepworth a few questions. Mr. Skepworth was a strictly law-abiding citizen, but who can hear such a request from a police officer without missing a breath? Mr. Skepworth missed several breaths.

'You may have read in your paper of a jewel robbery in the West End last night,' began the Inspector, 'in which a valuable necklace was stolen?'

Mr. Skepworth admitted that he had read something of the sort.

'The necklace was found in the armchair which you occupied last night in the lounge of this hotel.'

Mr. Skepworth missed several more breaths. He began to protest his innocence. The Inspector cut him short.

'You're not under suspicion, Mr. Skepworth,' he said; 'I only wanted to ask if you have any idea as to how the necklace got there.'

Mr. Skepworth said that he had not and the Inspector said he would trouble him no further.

An hour later, Mr. Skepworth was in the corner seat of a first-class compartment of a train bound for the north of England. He was making yet another attempt to get immersed in his thriller. With a sudden gesture of irritation he closed it with a snap. 'It's all confounded nonsense,' he muttered. 'Thrillers never happen....'

(—B.B.C.).

Irate Sergeant: "What the devil did you mean by letting the prisoner escape."
Special: "I couldn't help it, sir. He ran through a door marked 'no admittance."

"Anyone who says I ain't done a day's work in my life is a liar. Twenty-five year ago I was a plumber's mate."

Fat man: "The secret of my success, sir, has been mental elasticity."
Bored one: "I think I get you. Plenty of bounce, eh?

"Would you say she is well dressed?"
"I should say that she's well upholstered."

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NO FREE ASIA WITHOUT A FREE INDIA

By TARAKNATH DAS

Subhas Bose was not the first Indian to seek Japan's aid for the purpose of rendering India a free country. As early as 1905-6, immediately after the Russo-Japanese war, Indian revolutionaries from Bengal went to Japan and laid the foundation of a fraternal association between India and Japan, with the object of freeing India and even Asia from the domination of Western powers. Japanese statesmen like the late Marquis Okuma believed in Indo-Japanese alliance .

This is revealed by Dr. Taraknath Das in this illuminating article which emphasises that without Asian independence and African independence, there can be no Indian freedom and world freedom. But the greatest danger to-day to the realisation of this freedom is the Soviet policy towards Asian nations, warns the author.

Attainment of Independence of India is the goal of present day Indian nationalist political endeavours. However, it must not be forgotten that until the Lahore session of the All India National Congress, 1930, many veteran Congress leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi were opposed to adoption of the programme of absolute independence of India.

It is well known to insiders of Indian Nationalist Congress that if in 1930, the "Independence Resolution" were not presented by Mahatma Gandhi and supported by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President-elect of the Congress, then a similar resolution would have been presented by the (late?) Subhas Chandra Bose and carried by the vast majority of the delegates (the deleagates from Bengal, the Punjab and the Maharastra were solidly for Independence resolution).

But after the adoption of Independence Resolution, Subhas Bose proposed, to make the resolution effective, to adopt the necessary measures for the establishment of a "Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of India" which was rejected by those who controlled "the party machine" of the All India National Congress. These leaders gave vent to their disapproval of the far-reaching policies of Subhas Bose by keeping him out of the All India National Congress Committee for several years on the ground that he was too radical for the then Congress leaders and he was a *direct actionist:* and some of the dreamy internationalists within the Congress camp classed him as fascist-minded terrorist. Subhas Chandra Bose, in spite of the opposition of these leaders was chosen twice the President of the All India National Congress: although he was again deposed from the Presidency of the Congress by the same clique and many of them are chanting his praise and claiming him to be their friend. Of all the younger leaders of India, the Congress owes its present creed of Indian Independence to Subhas Chandra Bose.

Bengal Revolutionary Group

Subhas Chandra Bose was the product of Indian Revolutionary Movement of Bengal, nurtured at the beginning of the twentieth century by those who were known as the Yugantar group and others. The majority of the Congress leaders were constitutional agitators, seeking some concessions from the alien rulers whereas it was from Bengal that the first demand for absolute independence of India from a foreign yoke came. During the era of agitation against "partition of Bengal", it was persons among the Bengal nationalists, who belonged to secret societies of the underground movement for Indian Freedom, who originated the idea of changing the creed of the All India National Congress to *"attainment of Independence of India by all possible legitimate means"*. Of course the Congress leaders rejected the idea. They were afraid and felt that it would be unwise to speak of Independence and thus they adopted the programme of Swaraj as a compromise. However as early as 1907, the voice of Bengal revolutionists was heard from America, in the "Free Hindusthan" published from New York which had the motto or ideal; *"attainment of Indian Independence and establishment of a Federated Republic of the United States of India"*. Behind this declaration was the political philosophy of "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God and service to humanity", as taught in the Bhagavat Gita. Thus it will be well to remember that the creed of "Independence of India" which has become a very common slogan is not the exclusive creation of the present day leaders of the Congress, but it had its roots deep into the faith and martyrdom of Indian patriots of 1857, some of whom were blown from the mouths of cannons, because they fought for freedom. Then it took more than a quarter of a century (1904-1930) of hard work by Indian revolutionists, specially those of Bengal, before the Congress leaders accepted the creed of Independence.

The idea that Indian Independence cannot be secured without "foreign aid" i e, without utilising opportunities presented through developments in international situation, is not a new one. It did not originate with Subhas or Jawaharlal or those who, without any clear knowledge of world situation talk of attaining freedom of India through Russian aid. Deshbhakta Savarkar in his study of *The Indian War of Independence of* 1857 conclusively proves that Azimulla Khan who was acting as the Foreign Minister of the secret group who wanted to overthrow British rule in India, went to Turkey Russia as well as Persia to seek aid of these nations. It was after the Crimean War when Turkey was most friendly towards Britain which fought Russia to save the very existence of the Ottoman Empire and thus she did not wish to do anything to help Indian Revolution which may weaken Britain. In fact Turkey issued a proclamation in favour of Britain and urging all Moslems to aid the British and the then Nizam of Hydrabad followed the Turkish suggestion. Both Russia and Persia were opposed to the British policy and therefore they encouraged the Indian revolutionist foreign Minister with the promise of supplying aid in the struggle for Freedom of India.

So confident were the Indian Revolutionists of receiving Persian aid that in the beginning of 1857, they issued Proclamation couched in following terms;—*"The army of Persia is going to free India from the hands of the Feringhis. So, young and old, big and small, literate and illiterate, civil and military, all Hindusthanee brothers should leap forth into the field to free themselves from the kaffirs."* (*See Indian War of Independence of* 1857 *by An Indian Nationalist.* Page 65 or Kaye's Indian Mutiny, Vol II page 30)

But this foreign aid either from Persia or from Russia did not arrive. Furthermore, lack of proper organization and co-ordination of operation, lack of national unity and due to the support extended by Indian Princes to the British and British superiority in armament and organization led to the utter defeat of Indian revolutionsists. (This may supply food for thought to those who wish to free India by slogans and rioting!)

Indo-Japanese-Chinese Pact

It is not generally known among the present-day political leaders of India that as early as 1905-06 just after the Russo-Japanese War and the Partition of Bengal, Indian revolutionists from Bengal and Maharastra went to Japan to seek co-operation of Japan and at least laid the foundation of a "fraternal association of Japan and India" to free India, nay all Asia from the domination of western powers. The creed of these pioneers was this;—*"To free India, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should be replaced by an Indo-Japanese-Chinese Alliance: and Indian Independence is the prime requisite for Asian Independence"* To my own knowledge such a creed and compact was subscribed by Japanese and Indian advocates of Asian Independence as early as 1906. Such Japanese statesmen as the late Marquis Okuma, Baron Kanda and M. Toyama as well as Baron Goto believed in Indo-Japanese Alliance. Lest Indian nationalists of today forget, I wish to remind them that this happened more than 40 years ago, at least 10 years before the memorable date when the late Rishi Rabindranath Tagore boldly stated at Tokyo his creed of Asian Independence: and about the same time when Dr. Sun Yet Sen declared from Shanghai that China should support the cause of Indian Freedom because an enslaved India will remain as the worst menace to China's independence and security.

Thus the idea of Indo-Japanese cooperation has a history far older than Subhas Chandra Bose's adventure during the World War II. Among Indian statesmen of the All India Congress, the late Lajpat Rai was the only man who had some contact with Japanese statesmen during the World War I, when Japan, inspite of all the pressure from the British Government gave asylum to Indian revolutionists specially the late Rash Behari Bose who paved the way for Subhas Bose's activities. The idea of collaboration between China and India is much older than Pandit Jawaharlal's visit to Chungking and Generalissimo Chiangkai Shek's visit to India in return. The late Rishi Rabindranath Tagore and many other Indians who are still alive and whose names I do not wish to mention paved the way for Jawaharlal's mission to Chungking and at the same time Genral Chiang Kai Shek is trying to carry out the policies of the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, late Dr. Tong Shao Yi, the first Premier of the Chinese Republic, the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang former Chinese Minister to the United States and others.

Formation of a Provisional Government of a Republic of the United States of India (which was suggested by Subhas Bose to the Congress leaders in 1930 and which he later formed at Singapore during the World War II) was undertaken by Indian Revolutionists during the World War I. It tried to function from Kabul and various world capitals. One may find an inadequate and distorted version of the same in Rowlatt Committee Report. In the United States some Indian patriots were jailed during the World War I, because among other things, they were charged with interfering with the foreign affairs of the United States, by representing themselves as the representatives of the Provisional Government of the Republic of the United States of India.

I mention these facts not to minimise the efforts of the present day leaders of nationalist India, but to emphasise that the present trend of Indian politics—Indian Independence Movement—and the efforts to form alliance with foreign powers—has grown to the present state, through historical evolution of revolutionary forces in India and international developments i. e, rivalry among Great Powers, interested in using Indian situation in their favour. Indian statesmen will have to adjust their policies and watch that India may not be used against the cause of Indian Freedom and Asian Independence and World Freedom.

Enemies Of Asian Freedom

Indian Independence is not the ultimate goal of the nationalist movement. It is a means to a greater objective—World Freedom —But there cannot be any permanent Indian Freedom or any real World Freedom as long as there are subjugated peoples under the domination of Imperialist Powers. Thus in the long run, without Asian Independence and African Independence, there can be no Indian Freedom and World Freedom. Thus, those who talk of achieving Indian Freedom with the aid of any Power, which is virtually destroying freedom of any of the Asiatic peoples, are mere opportunists. They are ready to sacrifice the principle for temporary and insecure gain.

What is the real situation in Asia today? Which is the power that is really menacing the possibility of Asian Freedom now? This question must be fully understood by those Indians who talk about forming alliances with foreign powers to free India from the British yoke.

Due to the result of the last World War, today Britain is not the strongest European Power, menacing Asian Freedom. Britain, France as well as Holland, due to the world conditions, are bound to make concessions to their colonial subjects in Asia, leading to their ultimate independence. There are many in India who have been talking glibly about Soviet Russia aiding the peoples of Asia to attain their freedom. But the fact is that today Soviet Russian policy towards Asian nations is the worst danger to their security and freedom.

What is the policy of Soviet Russia towards Turkey? In 1920, when Soviet Russia was torn with civil war and foreign intervention and British forces were at the region of Baku and Batum, for self-defence and to further their mutual interests, Russia sought an alliance with Turkey and returned a part of the Turkish territory which was annexed by Russia after the Russo-Turkish War of 1876. But today Soviet Russia is demanding the return of Turkish territory at the Caucasus region, and thus menacing Turkey. It is now conclusively proven that Soviet Russia asked of Germany to agree that the former will be able to take control over Dardanelles and which was refused by Hitler and that was one of the causes of the Russo-German distrust which resulted in Russo-German war. Soviet Russia, once offered a part of Bulgaria to Turkey to tempt her to join the Allied Powers and declare war against Nazi Germany. But Germany defeated and the whole of the Balkans under Russian control, Soviet Russia is demanding that she should have full control over a fortified Dardanelles. This policy of Soviet Russia is chracterised as choking Turkey at the Straits and breaking the back of Turkey at the Caucasus.

Soviet Master Plotters

What is the policy of Soviet Russia in Persia? She is pursuing a policy of partitioning Persia, so that partitioned and weakened Persia will not only be disunited, but will afford an opportunity for Soviet Russian intervention and virtual annexation, either by force or through organization of a puppet state or states. The present policy of partitioning Persia and extending Soviet Russian control over the country is a direct menace not only to that land, but to Iraq as well as Turkey. Let no one minimise the significance of Soviet march towards the Persian Gulf which menaces India.

Soviet Russia's China policy in Mongolia, Manchuria as well as Sinkiang is clear that she does not want a strong China: and to prevent the possibility she has dismantled Japanese factories—billions of dollars worth of modern machinery—

(Continued on Page 6)

March Of Science

Atomic Fission Will Provide Astronomical Series Of New Compounds

Things might not behave the way they used to: wood and glass might become truly unbreakable and bounce like rubber, which, in contrast, might prove as stiff and brittle as a brick; porcelain might turn into an electrical conductor; copper into an insulator; gas into a radio console; metals might provide heat, light and power. Man might even produce oil by copying nature, but in a few months instead of 10 million or more years that the natural process takes.

New elements such as the earth does not contain, have been created. An astronomical series of new compounds and products, unknown heretofore, is pouring forth from retorts and atom splitting machines to transform the world we live in. Much of this already lies within the reach of science or so close at hand that it might come to pass in our lifetime.

Top secrets of war achievements in chemistry and atomic fission—revealed by scores of the foremost U. S. scientists at the gathering of 10,000 members of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City, New Jersey, early in April, permitted a very practical glimpse into the new world which is in the making.

Nuclear chemistry, born at the splitting of the uranium atom, is the newest science of unfathomable potentialities that promise to affect vitally the life of man. Dr. Milton Burton of the atomic bomb plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, reported on one of the latest discoveries: that of the "discomposition" of solid matter by fast neutrons. By means of radiation released through atomic fission, chemists will be able to change the properties of familiar solids at will. Atoms, particularly those of the lighter elements and their compounds, abandon their normal position under the impact of fast neutrons, and rearrange themselves in behaviour patterns resembling foreign bodies rather than the atoms of the matter which they constitute.

Such behaviour results in a change of such properties as heat or electrical conductivity and elasticity. In graphite, for example, all these changes have been produced experimentally.

Similarly stunning discoveries came from several other reports. More than 150 radioactive substances not previously known in nature have been isolated and identified as the fission fragments of uranium-235. Many of these promise usefulness in medicine and other fields.

NEW ELEMENTS FOUND

For the first time, the missing links in the periodic table of chemical elements have been obtained in weighable amounts. Isotopes (chemical twins) of the elements 43 and 61 were discovered among the fission fragments of uranium-235. Their isolation in pure form is foreseen for the near future. Atomic fission proved that earlier claims to the discovery of the missing elements were based on mistaken identification. Scientists say that nature does not provide these elements and that they did not exist before the age of atomic fission.

Another pair of missing elements, 85 and 87, were created artificially by means of a cyclotron, but independent of uranium fission. These four remain to be renamed, while still another set of new elements, heavier than uranium and created directly as a result of uranium splitting, received their official names at the meeting. They are elements 95 and 96, in the future to be called respectively, "Americium" and "Curium" (after the French radiation scientists Pierre and Marie Curie); their chemical symbols were accepted as AM and CM.

Even more surprising appears the statement by Dr. Charles D. Coryell, also of the atomic bomb plant and a man of most practical atomic experience, that fission of elements lighter than uranium appears possible; but that elements lighter than iron would not yield atomic energy. What the scientists call "hot" atoms, resulting from the transformation of the atomic nucleus, have energies 10,000 times greater than the energies involved in ordinary chemical combinations. The yield of energy varies with the weight of the product formed and these variations of weight must be known in dealing with radioactive materials.

COMMERCIAL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The commercial use of atomic energy was accepted at the meeting as a foregone conclusion. Atomic energy units of the future will in most cases utilize uranium–235 or pure plutonium derived from it. Mostly they will be large stationary plants, using heavy water instead of graphite in the uranium pile to cut down its size; they will heat cities, or drive turbines and electric generators, might well propell ocean vessels, and perhaps even large airplanes such as the future might produce.

Laboratory tests in which radioactive materials were applied to complex organic combinations resulted in a chemical compound much like natural petroleum. Instead of following normal synthetic processes, scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Massachusetts, tried to copy natural processes. They proceeded on the theory that nature converted organic matter into oil not with high temperature and subterranean pressure, but under the influence of radioactive particles. In nature, under low radioactive bombardment, the process takes 10 million to 100 million years.

In the experiment, a cyclotron and radion (the radioactive gas created when radium disintegrates) produced within a short time straight chains of hydrocarbon of the type which make up the bulk of the earth's petroleum resources. Fatty acids isolated from the mud of the ocean bottom were the "raw materials" used.

One of the more readily practicable by-products of the experiment is the possibility that oil fields might be uncovered by the presence of radioactive materials occurring in conjunction with petroleum, simply through the use of the Geiger counter which detects and measures radioactivity.

NEW SYNTHETICS

In the more traditional field of pre-nuclear chemistry, the lifting of war secrecy on new developments disclosed a wide variety of advances, especially in synthetics. Among the hundreds of new products is an elastic nylon fiber, Isobutyl-610. Experimental quantities proved that it can be stretched 250 to 400 per cent (rubber: 600 to 1,100 per cent) and has an elastic recovery of 95 to 99 per cent (rubber: 100 per cent).

Isoprene combined with styrene in an emulsion mixture produced a special type of rubber which stretches further and bounces higher than any known rubber, natural or synthetic. Isoprene, a gasoline-like material derived from petroleum, natural gas, or turpentine, has been known for more than a century, but it could not be produced in sufficient purity.

Another synthetic rubber, called X-285, possesses unsurpassed smoothness. Still another, lactoprene, is highly resistant to heat and the effects of lubricating oils. Its raw material can be agricultural commodities such as milk sugar, corn sugar, or starch; coal, or petroleum.

Already proven in jet engine, in radar and television is Teflon (tetrafluoroethylene resin), a plastic of high electrical insulation and unaffected by heat up to 575 degrees Fahrenheit. It withstands acids which dissolve gold and platinum, and retains its strength and form at higher temperatures than any known organic material. Its uses include hydrochloric-acid-system, tubing and piping for chemical plants, high-temperature heating, coaxial cables for high frequence radio, radar, and television circuits. Organic peroxides of petroleum are being put to work in jet propulsion fuels, plastics and disinfectants.

The list of advances and new products—ranging from leak-proof innertubes to life-prolonging yeasts and synthetic drugs capable of stamping out malaria—is practically inexhaustible. Some of them appear already among the 27,124 patents granted by the U. S. Patent Office within the last year. But many more are yet to come from the kettles of modern alchemists in which are aboil all the marvels of the atomic future.—USIS

Goa Must Share India's Freedom

..(By JOSEPH SOARES)

In the forthcoming change of Government in India, the future of Goa and her place in the new political scheme has yet to be decided by the builders of Indian freedom. It is still a subject of speculation whether or not Goa will be included in the map of a free India. The question arises whether this issue, so important to the destiny of that small Potuguese possession, will be dealt with later on after all major issues have been settled or will be left untouched.

PORTUGAL CAN'T HELP GOA

Goa, as we know, for any material help whatsoever, is out of reach of the Portuguese Central Government, which does not even possess regular means of communication with its far flung colonies. As a very poor exporting country Portugal is unable to provide Goa with her paramount requirements, so that both materially and economically Goa must depend on Indian help for her very existence. And this is not all. Indian firms and other establishments in India have kept open their doors to Goan youth who come and seek a living. The lamentable fact that not only Goa but even other Portuguese colonies do not afford to the Goan people any facilities for employment, which they can find in Indian soil (I mean India with the exception of Goa), makes Goa's future all the more attached to the future of India.

The number of young men who have gone to Portugal and Portuguese Africa in quest of a job is remarkably small compared with the number of those who emigrate to India. It is, therefore, small wonder that most of the families in Goa are being supported by Goan elements working in India, either in the Government offices, in business, or other establishments where some of them have been raised to high positions. Thus, indirectly India is helping a great part of Goa's population from poverty and starvation by affording to their members all the available facilities in securing a livelihood, which they fail to get through Portuguese Government.

NO BRIGHT FUTURE FOR GOAN YOUTH

Circumstances in Goa are highly unfavourable to those who aspire for a bright future. Avenues to achieve a desirable position are almost nil. Those who have succeeded in getting a place in the Government offices are so underpaid that it would be ridiculous to mention their salary. It is not because the merits of the employee are low, but because the Government has little to spare for the benefit of those whom it has a right to protect.

One single instance will be enough to show how the Goans are handicapped in their struggle for life. In the Army and the Police the Goans could not get, until a short time ago, any promotion beyond the rank of corporal, which means a wage of Rs. 20/- a month without any concessions whatsoever. It was only after much pleading for a revision of their situation that a rank equivalent to that of sargeant was created with a pay of Rs. 75/- a month, and that is the end of the military career in Goa, so that, nowadays no Officer can come from the Goan Army, however educated one may be, to hold a responsible position.

To think of going to Portugal or Portuguese Africa in order to secure a job is almost an Utopian project. Facilities are cut down as much as possible and all kinds of obstructions are cast in the way. May be that these measures are adopted with a view to prevent emigration from taking alarming proportions. But in the case of Portuguese subjects in this part of India emigration is inevitable, as the situation in Goa, from all points of view, is becoming more and more precarious. The only way, therefore, of escaping from it is to come to other parts of India, where fortunately no barriers are raised to prospective Goan youth.

GOA'S INTERESTS INTERWOVEN WITH INDIA'S INTEREST

This is only a rough survey of Goa's predicament and the only possible solution for securing the welfare of her people is to let her hoist the banner that will better protect her from the hardships of an unbalanced world. Geographically Goa is a part of the Hindustanic peninsula and economically the interests of her population are interwoven with the interests India as a whole. Though Portugal exerts dictatorial powers over her possessions, Goa cannot be segregated from India, from her affairs, and from the range of her influence. Any major change of situation in India is bound to affect the situation of Goa to its very foundations, so that her integration in the framework of a New India is a matter of undisputable necessity.

Portugal may still want to retain her possessions in order to hold together the scattered remnants of her Colonial Empire, but the needs and urgent demands of her subjects in these remote parts of the world—demand that are never satisfied as far as the welfare of the people is concerned—should be placed beyond all shades of policy that are not consistent with the requirements of a changing world.

REALITIES MUST BE FACED

Goa is being kept under Portuguese raj rather as a living memorial to Portugal's glorious past. But people cannot live on laurels, and it is high time that we should cast off the dreams of yesterday and awake to face the realities of the present.

"Bob writes to say he's off flying for a bit, Grandma, He's got stomach trouble".
Dear me, I hope he hasn't swallowed one of those Gremlins I hear about".

First Ghost: "Why won't Sir Reginald walk these nights?"
Second ditto: "He's heard that there is a heavy duty on spirits!"

SCHOOLS OR MORAL CESSPOOLS?

By Dr. Bhagwandas

A wellknown professor grows indignant over the present moral laxity in some of our educational institutions and asks whether they are—

"I taste every pretty girl" — This shocking statement reported to have been made by a professor is quoted by Dr. Bhagwan Das, the well-known educationist and author, in this plain-spoken article which seeks to draw the attention of Indian society to the increase in scandals in some of the educational institutions.

The author is in favour of drastic measures to rid schools and colleges of questionable characters masquerading as teachers or wellwishers of institutions.

Scandals are multiplying in most of the educational institutions where girls and women are taught. Rumour is thick with them. Private conversations often refer to them. Newspapers now and then speak of them, either directly, in plain words, without mention of names, or indirectly with sardonic humour. A Hindi daily, in its weekly edition, some time ago, published an article written in indignant bitterness of spirit, signed 'A Vidyarthini' ('woman-student') in the course of which she said she had herself heard a notorious professor or teacher say, 'I taste every pretty girl'. Such things are horribly shocking to read, for persons who are at all sensitive and appreciate clean life. But the filth is multiplying all round. And the hush-hush policy, which has been usually followed, helps the increase of the filth. Ostrich-like policy is ruinous. The virulent poison, not exposed to sun and air, spreads all through the social organism in the darkness. First comes mental venereal epidemic; then follows physical venereal epidemic. Newspaper exposures of such offences are to be welcomed and encouraged.

NEED FOR INVESTIGATION

Persons who wish well of humanity should insist upon such scandals being investigated openly. Open enquiry against every educationist seriously suspected is the only way. 'Caesar's wife must be above suspicion'. Because of the emergency of this moral war against the defilement of girl-students, the ordinary laws and rules may well be modified for a time. It will be better to run the risk of some innocent persons being unjustly punished, than that any ruffian who is a defiler of girls should escape. Special temporary ordinances by the Government, or orders by the chief educational authorities, may be passed, on the lines of, but severer than those of, the Criminal Procedure Code against bad characters, vagabonds bullies and goondas, vicious persons who, being given the sacred trust of educating the young, and placed in a position of great authority and power over them, betray that trust. In U.S.A., such persons would perhaps be lynched.

The traditional punishments, enjoined by the old law—givers, might now seen barbarous to a certain class of minds: but to others, they may seem thoroughly justifiable, as a temporary emergency measure, for a few years, until the moral atmosphere improves. Forcible segregation, to prevent spread of contagious and infectious diseases, is practised in every 'civilised' country. The old law-givers suggest that such sex-criminals should be flung into pits of ordure, and made to swallow some and then be branded.

DRASTIC MEASURES

If this method of punishment is not thought suitable for 'civilised' countries (—though far more horrible barbarities have been and are being perpetrated, all the time, not only in war, but even in peace, of course under cover of much 'prudery' and pretence of refinement and 'society manners', and in the 'sacred' names of 'science', 'art', 'law'—), then let some other effective method be employed. But perhaps all will agree that the spreading evil should be checked and that public intelligence and conscience should be awakened and aroused. In several states of U.S.A., law enjoins sterilisation or emasculation in such cases: also in some of the eastern States of Europe (Germany and Austria). So, there need not be any squeamishness in dealing with this vile offence.

Once the sex-ruffians realise that the public is awake and up in arms against them, they will check themselves. All girls should be forewarned by their parents and women-teachers against the wiles of such men: so that they may not allow themselves to be enticed into situations where they may feel helpless, fascinated by a snake as it were: on pretext of being taken out on educational trips, or being instructed in dramatic acting or music or dancing or other arts: and they should be instructed to complain at once to their natural guardians, or to known educational authorities, of every improper conduct on the part of any man. They should also be instructed how to defend themselves against molesters.

In short, publicity and public action is the only remedy.

Short of public trial, a simple method of ridding an educational institution of foul characters, would be for the managers to decide by the general secret vote of all the girl students, and also the teachers. If a large majority of the votes is against the retention, on the staff, of the suspected person, he (or, may be, she, as abetter) should be discharged.

CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS

In conclusion, a few words as to Co-education may be added. Purdah must be abolished and girls must be educated. But the new Co-education need not be the necessary consequence. Co-education, of the modern sort, has never been swadeshi. The old law-givers enjoin that girls should be educated appropriately: but they also enjoin that "Men should not stay alone for long with even the mother, the sister, the daughter the senses are strong, and drag even the wisest downwards".

Co-education, of sex-conscious boys and girls, to be successful in India should be confined to genuine (and comparatively small) Gurukulas, 'Teachers Family-Homes', presided over, conducted and taught, by married men and women, who have their own children among the students, and 'brood' over them all in the true 'parental spirit'. Co-educators inspired by such 'parental spirit' (of "alma mater" and "alma pater") would be able to bring about many beautiful and happy marriages among their pupils of compatible tastes and temperaments, after the pupils have read, under their advice, a few good books (now available) on the subject of sex and marriage. In the better conducted institutions in U.S.A., it seems such marriages of pupils are encouraged, and occur often, and the married pair live together, and pursue their several special vocational studies in separate classes, if they are not studying the same subject.

With the present ways of 'hard-education' in India, Co-education is disastrous, for morals, and therefore for social integrity and solidarity. The society which allows sex-defilement of its young, does not place high value on chastity, conjugal fidelity, mutual trust, and faithfulness, is treading fast the downward road to death and hell.

Marriage of virgin youth and virgin maid is the ancient Indian ideal, and therein only is longlife, stability, wellbeing for individual, and family, and society.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
THE TROUBLE WITH YOU IS, YOU DON'T ADDRESS THE BALL RIGHT!
YEAH, I KNOW. I'VE BEEN TOO POLITE!
GLADYS PARKER
8-1

Beard Brings Bed & Board

By Harold Heffernan

The inflatio n spiral has yet to catch up with Hollywood's market for dukes and princes and assorted titles in the extra group. You can still hire a duke or a prince or a former colonel of the Czar's personal bodyguard for $10 a day—and plenty to pick from.

Most of these hirelings are distinguished looking gents, with fine Edwardian beards trimmed in various styles. Their owners are all more than six feet tall and are in occasional demand when a movie calls for continental settings and atmosphere. Four fine specimens are now at work on Gary Cooper's "cloak and Dagger" set. The "beards" are Sam Savitsky, Nestor Eristoff, rudolf steffeneli and Cric Mayne.

Savitsky, four inches past the six-foot mark, wears the crimson Rosette of the Legion of Honor. during world war I and many years preceding he was colonel of the Cossack regiment of bodyguards to the Czar of all the Russias. In 1918 he was a member of the Peace Conference in Paris. In 1926 he came to America as manager of a troupe of Cossacks, appearing in circuses and later he drifted to Hollywood. He says his beard has brought him bed and board.

Eristoff was once Prince Eristoff of Tiflis, Georgia, a genuine Georgian Prince with his estate in the fabulous mountains of that ancient land. Duke or count Steffeneli is a spry character of 79 years who always wears a diamond stickpin fashioned on his crest. And he knows the splendors of the past. Mayne, shakespearean actor, known as "The Duke" among the elite of extras, had his day at Covent Garden in London and at the Metropolitan in New York in Shakespearean festivals. In 1914 he was leading man in "The Dollar Mark," with Robert Warwick and Barbara Tennant, made by world films. Today an extra at $10.50 a day.

The price tag for "beards" is low because they merely stand around, with nothing to say. However, if the script does call for a syllable or two the day's fee is more than doubled. The "beards" are not bitter. They're glad of their opportunities in Hollywood.

(Copyright—Nana)

The visitor to the crowded service at a popular church was compelled to leave early, and during the sermon tried to steal quietly away. As he tiptoed down the asile his new boots squeaked. He reached the door in a state of collapse.

"By Jove," he remarked to the verger, "I wouldn't do that again for a pound."

Then his face took on a mottled tint as he realized he had left his hat in the pew.

UPLIFT OF MATANG UNTOUCHABLES

Freedom From Economic Exploitation

BY: L. A. KAMBLE

It is a hopeful sign of the new awakening amongst the long-suffering and long-exploited depressed humanity that it should realize its salvation in economic freedom and prosperity.

The matangs (mangs) are, next to the mahars, the second largest important section at least numerically amongst the untouchables. They are the poorest of the poor. Possessing neither land nor other economic resources, they subsist, on a starvation level, on the single cottage industry of manufacturing brooms and weaving ropes out of the *'wak'* fibre.

Matang families once lived in jungles of *"shindi"* trees leased by them. Their skilful fingers weave fine brooms out of the leaves: and the city mills and factories require thousands of brooms every month. The matang settlement in the city used in the old days to obtain their material for the brooms and ropes from fellow-matangs living in the jungle and the labour expended on producing the finished article yielded a steady, if meagre, income. But they were free from parasitism and their labour was not exploited.

However, capitalism soon intervened and took over control of their humble trade from their hands. The sharp-witted middleman invaded the *"shindi"* jungles and the matangs were soon squeezed out of them. A flourishing trade of import of shindi leaves in the city started and earned substantial profits for the middleman. The raw material was sold at high prices and the margin of profit shrunk ruinously. The matangs in Bombay have found it difficult to work over weaving and sell the brooms and ropes.

HEARTLESS EXPLOITATION

The organized exploitation of the broom-makers and weavers led inevitably to impoverishment and indebtedness. The middleman-operator, using the typical sahukar's chicanery, had no difficulty in fraudulently involving the ignorant and simple-minded matangs in chronic and hopeless indebtedness. They used to possess some kind of monopoly of selling the products of their trade to city mills and factories. Their creditors and money-lenders worked up fabulous debts and induced them to hand over the monopoly to the middleman. The independent matang weaver and worker thus became a wage-slave and coolie of the capitalist.

The entire colony of matang families living in the slums of Bombay's Haines Road in appalling poverty, squalour and want lives under a well-organized system of exploitation. The families living in the Bombay Municipal Chawls are even forced to pay a rent of Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 for their corrugated-iron tenements and hovels which the Municipality lets out at Rs. 3/8. Their blood-suckers evade Municipal Inspectors and recover usurious rents for the Municipal property with complete immunity. It is time the Bombay Municipality ended this profiteering in rent and exploitation.

It is not only poverty and ignorance but also and mainly this system of soulless economic exploitation that have reduced the entire class of depressed and neglected humanity to hopeless misery. The correct remedial measure against it therefore is restoration of their economic independence. The matangs are industrious and represent a valuable industrial labour potential. Their traditional handicraft and rich possibilities offered of technical development hold out promise of their mass salvation. The *"wak"* fibre as well as *"kevda"* and other fibres offer a large range of productive industrial utilization. Even artificial silk could be manufactured from the latter group of fibres. The use of machinery could enable the matangs to produce even the manila rope that is at present imported in large quantities from foreign countries.

PATH TO SALVATION

But the immediate and urgent need is reorganization of the matangs' traditional cottage industry. They could be saved from the clutches of middleman and moneylender parasites if the control of their industry is restored to them. The *Matang Seva Mandal*, an organization formed by a small group of educated members of the community, envisages a programme of cooperative effort with a view to:

1 Leasing of *"shindi"* forests and supply of raw materials to families of matang workers.

2 Obtaining contracts from mill-owners for supply of brooms from the producers' co-operatives.

3 Liquidation of indebtedness and introduction of loans and advances system.

4 Establishment of educational facilities, social sanitation and other amenities calculated to help the matangs to achieve economic and social progress.

The *Samaj* requires an initial capital of about Rs. 8,000 and co-operation of governmental and other agencies. The Government spends so much money on the so-called 'demonstration parties.' But the utility of such activities is hampered through the economic dependence, indebtedness and exploitation of the cottage workers. Government should instead help them by securing them facilities for reorganization of the broom and weaving industry, storage facilities and living accommodation for workers' families. The matangs, like other untouchables and depressed humanity, ask for neither charity nor patronage. Nothing degrades their manliness and human dignity than charity. They ask for and are entitled to receive social justice and a fair deal.

If these are given, the matangs can rapidly achieve their economic and social emancipation and live in happiness and decency. Rid of their parasites and enabled to raise their standard of living, they would be in a position to participate in the programme of their own salvation through their own efforts. Public opinion and sympathy for this long-suffering humanity can do a great deal in securing the matangs a fair deal and opportunity to live decently. They are not asking too much.

No Free Asia Without A Free India

(Continued From Page 3)

and have taken them to Soviet territory for her own use. Behind the Chinese Civil War one finds Soviet Russian moves. The Chinese Communists are playing the Soviet Russian game of partitioning China through a civil war. The same thing is also true about Korea. It is being partitioned and there is not the least doubt that it would have been absorbed long ago but it is being prevented by the stand of the American government and specially General MacArthur. It is needless to add that Soviet Russian policy towards Japan is to crush her in such a fashion that she would never rise again. Soviet Russia wishes to occupy Northern Japan which is oppesed by General MacArthur and there lies the real reason for Soviet Russian hostility to this great American who is a friend of Asian Freedom.

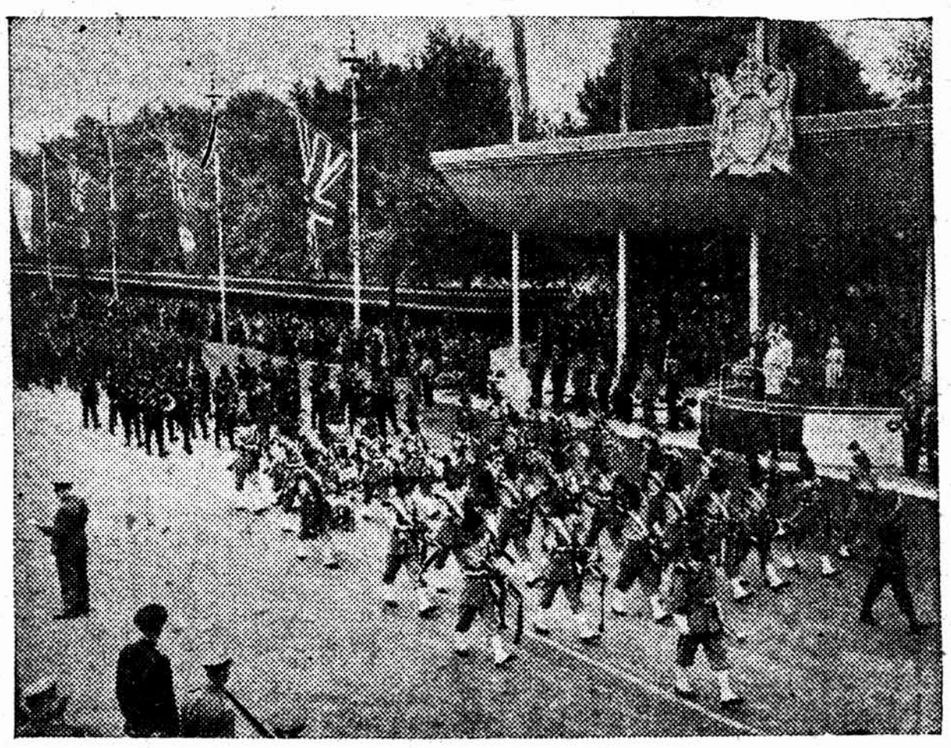
Let no Indian who is really an Indian forget that any one who advocates partition of India, he has no other motive than weakening India. Those who know anything about the history of partition of Bengal and the motive behind it will understand that only enemies of India will favor partition. Soviet Russia is now supporting partition of India by aiding those who are for Pakistan and Indian Communists who are tools of Soviet Russian Imperialism are also showing their real color as Soviet agents. If North-West India is separated from the rest of India, then Soviet Russia, in an opportune moment will be able to march into that region from three directions—from the Persian Gulf side to Sind, from Afghanisthan side to the North-west frontier province and from Sinkiang to the Punjab.

Soviet Russian master plotters talk about freedom of colonial peoples to rouse them to revolt and chaos, so that they will be able to use such a condition to their advantage. Soviet Russian imparialism, so far as Asian Freedom is concerned, is no better than Tsarist or other imperialisms which have subjugated Asian peoples.

Lest I be misunderstood, I wish to emphasise that British Imperialism must go from India, but India must not be a tool of Soviet Russian Imperialism. India must not only free herself from the present alien domination, but for her own security she must work for Asian Independence. Since the days of the East India Company, the British, using Indian manpower, wealth, and strategic position founded their vast Asian and African empires and created their spheres of influence in various regions. Today Soviet Russian imperialism is engaged in futhering a similar programme and India's responsibility is to check such a move, in co-operation with other powers.

"I am dying, Egypt, dying"
–Mark Antony.

INDIAN CONTINGENT IN VICTORY PARADE



The Indian contingent passing in review before the Royal Saluting base in the Mall where are seen the King and Queen, Queen Mary and the Princess Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, during the Victory Day Parade.
(More Victory Parade pictures on page 24.)

ALLIES AND RUSSIA BATTLE FOR GERMANY

By Louis Fischer

"England and America are realizing that agreement with Russia in Germany is usually possible only on Russia's terms. They have therefore commenced to pursue their own line in Germany."

"This is the reality in Germany: The two worlds are struggling for mastery in Germany, in China, and in many other parts of the globe!"

NEW YORK, (BY CABLE)

Very important changes are taking place in Germany. They reflect the world situation. Germany is slowly breaking into two parts.

In recent weeks, several eminent columnists have unnecessarily complicated the picture of Hitler's defeated Reich. Yet the essential facts and trends are clear and easy to understand.

A section of East Prussia has been annexed outright by the Soviet Union. Poland has annexed Silesia, Pomerania, and the remainder of East Prussia. These territories, together with the Russian zone of occupation, add up to one half of pre-war Germany. One half of pre-war Germany is under Moscow's control. The other half is divided into the American, British, and French zones of occupation. The population of the American zone is approximately seventeen million.

The Governing Clause

The four zones meet in Berlin. The military representatives of the four zones have convened regularly in Berlin since V-E day. The purpose of the American representative, and often of the British, has been to keep Germany united economically. But the Eastern and Western halves of Germany are drifting apart.

Today, Germany is governed under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration signed by Stalin, Truman, and Attlee, and published on August 2, 1945. The key to the Declaration is this sentence; "During the period of occupation, Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit." Common policies for all four zones were to be carried out in agriculture, mining, industry, wages, prices, rationing, foreign trade, currency, banking taxation, transportation, communications and, not least reparations.

But life disposed differently. Each of the four zones of occupation in Germany has become a separate state. There is very little economic or political co-orrdination among them. Indeed, there is very little contact between the Russian zone and the rest of Germany.

Assuming a united German economy, Attlee and Truman agreed to let Russia take out of the three western zones twenty-five percent of the industrial equipment not needed for peaceful purposes. Russia would get ten percent for nothing, and pay for the other fifteen percent with food, coal, minerals, and other commodities.

End Of Unity

This system has not worked. As a result, Lieutenant-General Lucius D. Clay, Chief United States military man in Germany, last week announced that he had stopped all further reparations shipments out of the American zone to the Russians. This is an historic event. Early in 1946, General Clay, on instructions from Washington, offered to supply American raw materials, beginning with cotton, to all the four German zones. Repayment would have been made from German exports. But the Allied Control Council in Berlin could not agree: for months they wrangled and did nothing.

The war Department accordingly decided to act on its own and ship 165,000 bales of cotton to the American zone. This is one instance of many which show that since the Allied Council can adopt no measures unless all four occupying nations concur and since the Russians or the French have frequently used this veto power to block action, the zones are tending to proceed independently—which means that the Potsdam Declaration is dying, which means that Big four Unity in Germany is dying.

The British Labor government, it is authoritatively stated from London, likewise wants to scrap the Potsdam Declaration because under it "Russia can impoverish western Germany by collecting reparations while refusing to supply food from eastern Germany or permit trade between the zones."

The whole question of Two Germanys or One will be brought up by England and America in the Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting in Paris.

Silly Idea

The idea behind the Potsdam Declaration was to convert Germany into an overwhelmingly agricultural country so that she could not menace the peace. The idea is silly, for as long as the four powers remain in military occupation of Germany she cannot menace the peace, and if the four powers quit Germany the Germans, embittered because wilfully impoverished by foreigners, would rebuild their industries with a vengeance.

The State and War Departments are gradually receding from the philosophy of Potsdam.

The American Military Government (AMG) in Germany imports grain from the United States and has been spending dollars for purchases of fish in Denmark and Norway to feed the Germans in the American zone. The reason is that hunger—and unemployment—create discontent which is wind in the sails of the Communists and Nazis. Desperate people seek desperate, extreme solutions.

Without food, work, and faith in the future, Germany cannot be re-educated or made democratic and peace-loving. Bayonets do not educate, and a military dictatorship does not conduce to democracy. My older son George, age 23, a captain in the United States Air Force, has just returned from a year with AMG in Frankfurt and Berlin. He tells me that most German train crews are changed every two hours because they haven't enough energy to work any longer.

Foreigners cannot run a country of seventy million without the assistance of the population, and the population is of no use when it is physically exhausted. One might say, "Let Germany collapse. Let the Germans stew in the juice they brewed." The difficulty is that we are in there stewing in her juice with her, and, secondly, that if the Americans and British antagonize the Germans then Russia will win Germany's support.

Russian Measures

We know some of the measures which Russia has adopted.

Marguerite Higgins, the clear-eyed correspondent of the *"New York Herald-Tribune,"* in Berlin, writes that the Soviet authorities have re-introduced in their zone in Eastern Germany the Nazi system of "block wardens" who report on the comings and goings of the residents in their streets. On January 31, 1946, the Berlin Communist daily, "Deutsche Volkszeitung", proposed that "small Nazis" be admitted to the Communist party. At a meeting in Berlin on February 22, 1946, Wilhelm Pieck, the leader of the Communist party, said, (I take this quote from the German newspapers which I have been reading during the last few months) "Our goal always remains the true Socialism as it has been established in the Soviet Union."

The Bolsheviks give bigger food rations, apartments, and other amenities to German Communists and to Social Democrats who are ready to work with them. In their zone the Russians have forced the Social Democratic party to merge with the Communist party. The Social Democrats are Socialists who believe in democracy whereas the Communists are Socialists who do not believe in or practice democracy. For decades, this cleavage has made them fierce antagonists.

But by blandishments, bribes, and coercion, the Soviets are trying to unite the two parties, and in their zones they have succeeded. Their success was facilitated by the reopening of the Buchenwald, Sachenhausen and other notorious Nazi concentration camps into which the Russians have sent recalcitrant Social Democrats, democrats, and conservatives, who resist their will.

Complete Cleavage

Not content with this development in the German territory under their direct control, the Russians and the Communists are endeavoring to achieve a merger of the Social Democrats and Communists in the three western zones of Germany. The United party would be, by far, the largest party in Germany, and it would be subservient to Moscow. In this way, Russia is attempting to conquer all of Germany.

The clarity of Russian intentions in Germany has at last awakened the western powers, especially Great Britain and the United States. The British are frankly supporting the Social Democrats and helping them stand up against Soviet-Communist pressure for a merger. The AMG is beginning to see the wisdom of similar action.

England and America are realizing that agreement with Russia in Germany is usually possible only on Russia's terms. England and America have therefore commenced to pursue their own line in Germany.

Stripped of sentiment and illogic, this is the reality in Germany. The two worlds are struggling for mastery in Germany, in China, and in many other parts of the globe.

(Copyright)

Loveliness that lingers.
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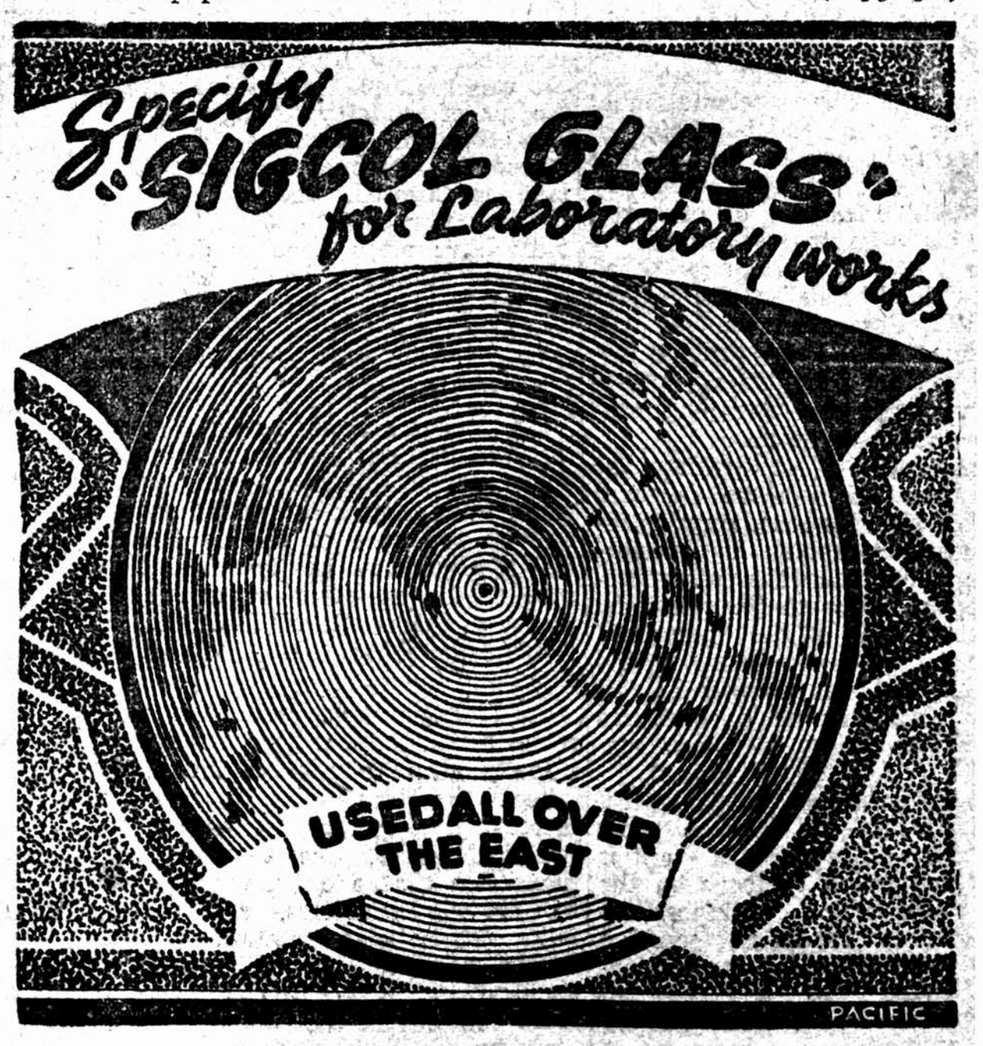
TOILET POWDER
Usasi gives new life and radiance to the complexion, keeps the skin clear and smooth and lovely for long.
It's safe for Baby's tender skin too.
BENGAL CHEMICAL . CALCUTTA BOMBAY
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Lamington Chambers, Lamington Road, BOMBAY, 4.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There were special cheers in London's Victory procession this June for Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, "Monty", the British commander whom this widely read writer sees as standing above his fellow soldiers like a peak in a mountain range.

A timely analysis is written by Captain Basil Liddell Hart, the most challenging military historian of our generation. Always a war ahead in his thinking, he startled readers of the "Daily Telegraph", London, and "The Times", London, with his many daring and successful military prophecies between the two world wars.

FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY
Victor and Showman.

'Monty': Britain's Most Outstanding General

By Capt. H. B. Liddell Hart

Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery stands out in performance beyond any British commander since Wellington.

Like Wellington, and more fortunate than Marlborough, he enjoys the supreme distinction of having led the British Army to final and crushing victory in a "Great War".

He is unique in never being defeated nor even having retreated since he rose to be a commander of armies. In that continuous run of success he had to handle instruments that were much more complex, as well as much larger, than those of his famous predecessors.

Yet throughout his victorious course there has been a surprisingly strong undercurrent of criticism. It has been very marked among many of his fellows in the military profession, but it has also been perceptible in political quarters and wider public circles. It has had an effect on the surface, too, in checking the volume of the nation's applause from swelling to an extent fully proportionate to the victories he has won.

"Monty" has received much publicity, of course, but the general acclaim has not been nearly so abounding as might have been expected if due account be taken of the scale of his achievements. To realise this we have only to contrast t with the hero-worship paid to Wolseley, Roberts, Kitchener, and even, by a large part of the public, to Haig On a realistic comparison of achievements this is puzzling. What is the clue?

Nonconformity Resented

In part it may be due to the more sobermood in which the nation has fought this war. But there are other factors. The acclamation of Haig, the Commander-in-Chief of our main field armies in the first world war, was certainly offset by a considerable degree of criticism, but in his case it was essentially criticism of performance—based on the "blood-baths" of the Somme and of Passchendaele. At the same time, his slow-grinding method of warfare provided no spectacular victories and sweeping pursuits to swamp criticism.

The criticism of Montgomery has largely been on a more personal line. This has sharpened any justifiable questions about his performance and curtailed the full appreciation of his battle winning qualities. The general note of the "personal" criticism tended to be that, in the first place, he was conceited, and secondly, that his conceit led him to advertise himself by film star methods.

As his achievements progressively made it less easy to press the former criticism, his critics increasingly tended to focus on the latter. His way of developing his hold on the troops did not conform to their conception of a British-pattern leader, and they resented his nonconformity in dress, speech, and behaviour. On grounds of taste, they sometimes had a good case. On practical grounds his choice was more effective than their preference. Moreover, it was due to his practical sense rather than to conceit.

Careful To The End

Conceit, properly defined, is an exaggerated estimate of one's own capacity. In that sense very few famous leaders have been so free from conceit as Montogomery. With growing success they have usua ly tended to grow careless, banking excessively upon their own ability to carve a way through. Many of them have ended by falling into misjudgments so deep as to prove fatal.

But Montgomery's principle that " there must be no failures" and his consequent habit of making it "a rule to limit the scope of any operation to what can be achieved successfully", reflect a well-balanced sense of his own limits as well as of the material limits. Such a careful man is not a conceited man, whatever his manner may suggest. Even the profoundly realistic Wellington became careless in his last two battles—Toulouse and Waterloo—but Montgomery remained careful to the end.

What appeared to be conceit in him was, more truly, a tremendous self-confidence. All great leaders have possessed this sense of assurance and power of communicating it to their troops—as Montgomery came to see clearly in his study of history. He expressed his conclusion in his own definition of leadership as "the will to dominate, together with the character that inspires confidence". The great leaders of history, as he remarked, were all "supremely confident that they could and would do what they set out to do". This certainty had inspired their followers with the confidence necessary for victory.

Doubts Concealed

But he had learned also that character did not suffice—that, in impressing any large mass of men, art was required to improve nature. An air of modesty, though dear to the English, was not dynamic. Moreover, it would not have been true to himself, and in affecting it—as other ambitious British soldiers have often done in deference to convention—he would have lost more than he could gain by the pretence. To become a large scale leader a man must actively exploit his own personality.

At the same time he must conceal his own doubts. He must "radiate confidence in his plans and operations, even though inwardly he may not be too sure of the outcome". He himself was by no means so sure as he appeared at a critical stage in the battle of El Alamein, which launched his victorious career.

In Montgomery's case, this supreme self-confidence had an exceptionally firm foundation in calculation. He had built it up by increasingly careful attention to practical limits, due to an acute realisation that a commander needs to provide successes, and avoid failures, if he is to maintain his hold on the troops and on public opinion. Even Haig, who was inherently more cautious in temperament than Montgomery, had several times been led by his own selfconfidence to indulge in a gamble, with costly results—as in the Somme offensive of 1916.

Montgomery did not gamble, and he avoided any such squandering of life as had marked the first world war with exhausting effects on the British people. The post-war criticism of Haig's strategy and tactics had a beneficial effect in correcting that tendency, and preventing a repetition of the Somme and Passchendaele in the next war. The relatively low cost of Montgomery's campaigns was the best proof that the lesson had been learned and striking testimony to his care in applying mechanical power to economise lives.

In As Substitute

In less than two years there had been six commanders of the British forces in the Western Desert of Egypt—comprising what came to be named the Eighth Army—when Montgomery was appointed to the command in August, 1942. In justice to the others it should be recognised that he was the first of the series who enjoyed the advantage of having superior strength and superior tools to those of the enemy. Moreover, the two most able men among his predecessors had been removed from the stage by ill-luck.

O'Connor, who had been brilliantly successful in the first campaign against Marshal Graziani, had fallen into the hands of an enemy patrol soon afterwards. "Strafer" Gott, who had been chosen to take over the Eighth Army in the crisis of 1942 was killed in an air crash on the way to his new post. It was only as a substitute that Montgomery was then brought in. Accident often plays a vital part in human affairs.

Montogomery grasped his opportunity with characteristic tenacity and pertinacity. Those are his two out tanding qualities among many others. Because of them he was almost sure to gain opportunity, though it might have presented itself in a different way bu for Gott's mischance. In a pre-war symposium I expressed the view that success was one third a matter of ability, one third a matter of luck, and one third a matter of "sticking it" until the luck turned. Montgomery was a perfect illustration of this conclusion.

He had numerous handicaps in hi earlier career—a manner that often antagonised his fellows, and a tendency to mistakes of judgment hat several times jeopardised his prospects. At the same time he had not only an unusual capacity to learn, and a remarkable persistence n preparing himself to be ready for opportunity, but a determination that was never daunted in carrying on any job to the best of his ability until a bigger opportuni y came. And then he would seize it with the same determination to prove what he could do, helped by the thoroughness of his preparation.

Biting Comments

The main criticism levelled against his generalship is that he was overcautious, so that he missed tactical opportunities and was inclined to use a sledge-hammer to crack a nut. There is some substance in that critcism. Excessively deliberate and methodical action is the natural defect of the virtues which were natural to him.

At the same time allowance must also be made for the psychological effect on him of the jealousy aroused by his success, and still more by the extent to which he absorbed the limelight. He could hardly fail to be aware of the biting comments of his fellows and seniors upon what they termed his conceit, self-advertisement, and undignified ways of winning popularity among the troops. He must have known that they were waiting to pounce on any tactical slip he made. If he had suffered a serious defeat he would have had a poor chance of survival. In his circumstances he could afford to miss tactical opportunities but not to make a bad mistake.

Weighing his natural form and these extraneous handicaps it is really more remarkable that his performance showed so many clever strokes as it did. If he had not such a strong instinct for surprise and flair for the unexpected as has distinguished most of the "great captains", he contrived to produce a number of moves that were very disconcerting to his opponents, and demonstrated his power of adaptability.

Sense Of Timing

The second, and decisive, state of the Battle of Mareth was a striking example—and a worthy repetition on a bigger scale of Maliborough's classic side-step at Ramillies. Throughout his campaigns he was faced with opponents too canny to be easily taken by surprise, but he developed a masterly way of working them off their balance. In that process he showed an acute sense of timing—which is one of his most distinctive faculties.

It has been remarked, with some truth, that he has not an original mind, and that he did not find it easy to grasp new ideas. But his studies had shown him how vitally important they could prove, so he would chew them like a piece of gristle until he had assimilated them. While his judgment as to the value and use of particular arms was occasionally questioned by other soldiers of shrewd judgment, the fact remains that he made fuller use of new weapons to help to win his battles than any other great commander in Britain's history.

It often appears from his own

(Continued on Page 17)

DELHI TALKS REACH DEAD END?

Nehru Leaves For Delhi

But Will Return Again To Kashmir, He Says In Wire To Azad

NEW DELHI, June 22. (A.P.I.): In obedience to the Congress President's directive, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is returning to Delhi immediately. He is expected to arrive in Delhi late to-night. Arrangements are being made to fly him from Rawalpindi.

NEHRU LEAVES URI

SRINAGAR, June 22 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Uri just before half past four by car for Rawalpindi. From Rawalpindi he is expected to fly to Delhi either to-night or tomorrow morning.

A wireless message was received by the State authorities in Srinagar from Uri at 4-30 p.m. informing them that Pandit Nehru had left by car for Rawalpindi.

Mr. Asaf Ali and Diwan Chamanlal left Srinagar at 10-30 this mornnig for New Delhi. Mr. Asaf Ali is still unwell. He is going to Delhi in response to instructions from the Congress President and will report to Maulana Azad and the Congress Working Committee on the happenings in Srinagar.

Jawahar's Telegram To Azad

The Congress President, Maulana Azad, received the following message from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at 3-30 p.m. today:

"Received your message at 1 p.m. after lunch. Obedience to the direction of the Working Committee I am prepared to return immediately on the understanding that I shall come back to Kashmir later. My early return can only be possible by plane from Srinagar. No service plane is available either at Srinagar or Rawalpindi. I am under detention and can make no arrangemet myself."

The above message was received while the Congress Working Committee was in session.

PUNJAB OFFER

LAHORE, June 22 (A.P.I.): The Punjab Congress Working Committee at an emergent meeting decided to "place at the disposal of the Congress High Command all the resources of the province in men and money for the vindication of the honour of the President-elect of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru."

The Committee recorded its strong disapproval of the shortsighted policy of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and called upon the latter to reconsider the whole situation and recognise the people's fundamental rights.

Nehru Flies To Delhi

RAWALPINDI, June 22. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at Chaklala aerodrome near Rawalpindi at 9-40 p.m. by car from Uri and was received by R.A.F. Officers and Congress leaders. He was accompanied by Mr. Asaf Ali and Diwan Chamanlal, Pandit Nehur dined in the R.A.F. mess and immediately boarded the plane which had arrived at 9-25 p.m. from Delhi to fly him back to Delhi. Pandit Nehru is expected to land at Delhi at 1-20 a.m.

Giving his first interview since the Kashmir episode to an A.P.I. correspondent at dnner table in the R.A.F. mess, Pandit Nehru said: "I received an urgent summons from the Congress President this afternoon at Uri in which I was told that the Working Committee desired my presence immediately as various important matters were awaiting decision. I was told I could return to Kashmir later. In view of this direction of the Congress President and the Working Committee I decided to return to Delhi".

Pandit Nehru added: "At Uri for the last two days we were kept as detenus in the Dak Bungalow which was converted into some kind of a prison for this purpose guarded by the military. I have been rather out of touch with the happenings in the country since I entered Kashmir".

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (JULY)

New York, June 22

Previous closing	29.38
To-day's opening	29.35
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	29.42
Difference	+04

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE TO DECIDE ATTITUDE TO-DAY

Viceroy's Reply To Jinnah's Points Leaves Little Hope Of Acceptance

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, June 22.

Lord Wavell, I understand, has made a personnel appeal to the Congress to accept the Interim plan, though he made it clear that the plan was not subject to modifications or alterations both in regard to details or composition. He has, however, told the Congress that the plan was not based on any communal principle and was without prejudice to the future. It committed no party to any future communal settlement. It was merely a "move on" plan designed to break through the present deadlock.

Congress reactions are not favourable to this appeal. "If Lord Wavell can sermonise to us, why does he not give similar sermons to Mr. Jinnan If the plan involved to principle why does Mr. Jinnah object to a Nationalist Mussalman?" Thus said one Congress leader to me. Another Congressman claimed that the Congress had a cast iron case. If Mr. Jinnah could object to outside interference as far as the League quota of five was concerned, he could not object if the same right was claimed by the Congress. If the League claimed for itself the right to nominate its quota, similar right should be acceded to the Congress. On that principle the Congress I learn, will not be prepared to compromise.

According to knowledgeable circles the Congress resolution will be conditional acceptance of the plan, the condition being unequivocal right of the Congress to nominate its quota. On the assumption that the Congress has this right, the Congress is expected to nominate Dr. Kitchlew from the Punjab in its team. Objection to the nomination of Sir N. P. Engineer will also be reiterated. As Lord Wavell and Sir Safford Cripps have already indicated that modification of the plan was not possible and a person belonging to the same community could replace any of the Viceroy's invitees, the position arising out of the Congress resolution is regarded as tantamount to a breakdown

FINAL RESOLUTION TO-DAY

The Associated Press of India says:—

The Congress Working Committee adjourned at 6 p.m. to meet again at 8 a.m. to-morrow. It was stated that the Committee was unable to reach final conclusion in the absence of Pandit Nehru who is expected to reach late to-night.

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, told Pressmen at the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting this evening that the Committee has almost reached final conclusion on the Cabinet Mission's proposals, both the long-term and short-term arrangement. The Committee will formulate a resolution when it meets to-morrow at 8 a.m. by which time it is hoped Pandit Nehru would have returned to Delhi.

Talks At Dead End?

Congress circles are pessimistic about Congress participation in the Interim Provisional Government. Negotiations between the Congress and the Viceroy regarding the formation of the Interim Government appear to have reached the dead end.

The Congress Working Committee considered for four hours to-day a communication received from the Viceroy containing points from the Jinnah-Wavell correspondence for which the Congress had asked yesterday. It will be recalled that in a long letter written on June 19, the Muslim League President had sought clarification from the Viceroy on the following five points: (1) Whether the Interim Government proposals are final; (2) whether the total number of 14 will remain unchanged during the interim period; (3) whether in the event of vacancies resulting from non-response from the minorities representatives invited by Lord Wavell, Mr. Jinnah's consent will be obtained before they are filled; (4) whether the communal proportion and the minority representation now decided upon will be maintained throughout the interim period and (5) whether in view of the raising of the total from 12 to 14, Muslim interests will be safeguarded by a provision that the Executive Council shall not take any decision on any major communal issue if the majority of the Muslim members are opposed to it.

The replies given by the Viceroy to Mr. Jinnah on these five points, which were made available to the Congress to-day, are regarded by the Congress as almost making it impossible for it to accept the Interim Government proposal. These replies, Congress circles pointed out to-night, have changed the whole character of the Interim Government scheme and, therefore, made it virtually unnecessary for the Congress to offer conditional acceptance.

The Congress plan upto this morning was to press for three important amendments namely: (1) Inclusion of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, (2) inclusion of a Muslim Congressman within the Congress quota and (3) replacement of Sir N. P. Engineer by another public personality from the Parsi community.

The Viceroy's categorical replies to Mr. Jinnah's points of doubts, Congress leaders emphasise, have practically denied in advance the Congress demand for modifications of the proposal.

THREE ALTERNATIVES

The Congress Working Committee is, therefore, faced with the question as to what to do firstly with the Cabinet Mission's long-term proposals, and secondly with the Interim Government proposal. There are three alternatives before the Committee, according to a prominent Congress leader: (1) To accept the entire proposals —both long-term and short-term arrangements—under protest, (2) to accept the long-term arrangement and reject the short-term Interim Government proposal and (3) to reject the entire scheme.

The concensus of opinion in the Congress Working Committee to-day appeared to be against acceptance of the short-term Interim Government proposal, unless the three amendments sought by the Congress are accepted. A final decision on this question as well as the question of the long-term arrangement has been deferred till to-morrow, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will also join the Committee.

Mahatma Gandhi's final advice to-morrow will decide the fate of the Cabinet Mission's proposals so far as the Congress is concerned.

Lobby trends to-night definitely indicated the possibility of the Congress refusing to join the Interim Government, unless its demands for amendments are met. The Congress Working Committee is reported to be of the opinion that in the light of the Viceroy's replies to Mr. Jinnah, there is very little chance of the Congress demand for amendments of the Interim Government proposal being accepted.

NEW DIFFICULTIES

On Tuesday, June 18, the Congress Working Committee had definitely decided to accept the Cabinet Mission's proposals, both long-term and short-term arrangements. On that day the Committee had decided to press for the inclusion of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose only and record its protest against the three other defects. That decision was to be formally passed in the form of a resolution the next day. In the meantime the Muslim League President's five-point letter to the Viceroy demanding assurances according to Congress circles raised new difficulties and the negotiations since to eleminate the new difficulties have so far not been successful.

The exchange of correspondence between the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and the Viceroy and the personal contacts between the Viceroy and Congress leaders, it is maintained, have not in any degree removed these new difficulties.

What the next move on the part of the Viceroy and the Mission, in the event of Congress refusal to join the Interim Government will be, is not known, but according to their statement of June 16, "it is the intention of the Viceroy to proceed with the formation of an interim Government as representative as possible of those willing to accept the statement of May 16".

An atmosphere of gloom prevailed in the Congress camp to-night.

SIKH "NO" TO VICEROY

Sardar Baldev Asked Not To Accept Invitation To Join Govt.

AMRITSAR, June 22 (API): Sardar Baldev Singh, the Sikh invitee, should not join the Interim Government. This decision was unanimously reached by he United Sikh (Panthic) Board here this evening. The decision was taken after six hours' deliberations in which about fifty prominent Sikhs, representing all sections of Sikh opinion, participated.

Colonel Niranjan Singh Gill, Dictator of the Sikh Council of Action, presided.

Sardar Baldev Singh was present, as also Master Tara Singh, 14 Panthic M.L.A.'s, three Sikh Congress M.L.A.'s of the Punjab and three Central M.L.A.'s.

It is understood that the Panthic Board instructed, Sardar Baldev Singh to write to the Viceroy declining his invitation to join the Interim Government.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Panthic Board in calling upon Sardar Baldev Singh not to join the Interim Government.

"This meeting of the Prathinidni Panthic Board, after giving careful and anxious consideration to the invitation extended to the Hon. Sardar Baldev Singh by His Excellency the Viceroy to join the Interim Government as a representative of the Sikh community, unanimously resolves as under:

(A) That in view if the decision of the Panthic gathering of June 9 and 10 held at Amritsar totally rejecting the Cabinet Mission's proposals as being unjust and gravely detrimental to the interests of the Sikhs and in view of the fact that participation in the Interim Government involves the acceptance of these very proposals, the Panthic Board cannot advise any Sikh to serve on the Interim Government on the present basis:

(B) That the Panthic Board has been constrained to arrive at this decision on account of the callous and indifferent attitude shown by the Powers-That-Be to the deep and universal feelings of resentment and pain prevalent throughout the Sikh community at the complete lack of response to the Sikh cry for justice. Even the minimum provision of safeguards for the protection of legitimate rights which can induce an honourable community to participate in consultations and discussions has not been so far made available to the Sikhs, while it has been granted in a rich measure to the other two main communities in spite of their numbers and advantageous position."

MAHATAB DECLINES INVITATION

NEW DELHI, June 22 (API.)

A Press Note says:—

The Hon'ble Mr H K Mahatab, Premier of Orissa, has sent a message to His Excellency the Viceroy saying that for personal reasons he is unable to accept the invitation to work as a member of the Interim Government.

STOP PRESS

HAS CONGRESS REJECTED INTERIM GOVT. PLAN?

NEW DELHI, June 22. (U.P.I.): The United Press of India is in a position to state that the Congress Working Committee at to-day's sitting decided to reject the Interim Government Plan in view of the fact that the Viceroy has not so far conceded to the Congress demand.

This decision will be formally put into shape at the afternoon sitting of the Congress Working Committee to-morrow if by morning an eleventh hour approach is not made by the Viceroy conceding the Congress demand

NEHRU RETURNS TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 22 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here at 1-40 a.m.

Sensational Opening Of First Test

INDIA MAKE 200 AFTER POOR START

'Babies' Shine To Avert Disaster: Modi Makes 57 (Not Out) & Hafeez 43

BEDSER'S DEADLY BOWLING, CAPTURES 7 WICKETS FOR 49

'Indian Side Proves Again It Has No Tail!' Amarnath's Splendid Capture Of 4 For 40

INDIA 1st Innings - - - - - - - - 200
ENGLAND 1st Innings - - (for 4 wkts.) 135

(By LEARIE CONSTANTINE)

LORD'S, June 22 (Reuter):

There were at least 6,000 people waiting in the sunshine outside the Cricket Headquarters this morning half an hour before the gates opened for the first Test match between England and India. The crowds started arriving at an early hour, promising the biggest attendance here of the season.

Despite good weather nearly everyone carried raincoats. They also brought their lunch with them. Many schoolboys were lined up outside wearing brightly coloured caps and blazers. A number of them carried large bottles of ginger beer.

DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S PLAY

India won the toss and chose to bat first in the first Text against England at Lord's today.

Opening the innings with Merchant and Mankad, India made perhaps the worst start of the tour, losing two of the best wickets when only 15 runs were on the board. Merchant was out for 12, when only 15 runs were on the board. Merchant was out for 12, and Amarnath who followed, was out for a duck being l.b.w.

India lost Mankad at 44, that bringing together Hazare and Modi, who batted wth extreme caution, weighted down by the early disasters.

Before lunch, India lost Hazare too, and at the interval India's score was 74 for 4 wickets, Modi not out 14. Pataudi not out 1.

The Surrey medium-fast bowlers Bedser was mainly responsible for the havoc, his analysis at lunch time being 14 overs, 7 maidens, 13 runs for 3 wickets.

SURPRISING OMISSIONS OF SARWATE & BANERJEE

I am little surprised that Sarwate has been dropped in the Test; unorthodox as he may be as a bowler, it must not be forgotten that in almost every victory that India has got up to date, he has played an important part. True, in the Indians vs. M.C.C. match, he did nothing important, when the wicket particularly suited other bowlers, and he, therefore, must be accused of failure. It is one of the points of controversy as to whether it is wise to leave out the fastest bowler, Banerjee but India is obviously banking on spin, and it must be decisive in the end either in case of victory or defeat.

When Pataudi called correctly to Hammond's spin of coin, he announced without hesitation that India would bat. Beautiful weather, bright sunshine and the ground was in perfect condition when Merchant and Mankad went out for India.

The crowd numbered 25,000 at the start and there was every indication that the limit of 34,000 would be reached during the course of the day.

The dropping of Sarwate was a rude surprise as he celebrated his birthday today.

Merchant placed the first ball sent down by the tall Yorkshireman Bowes, bowling medium pace, to 'on' for two runs.

BATSMEN ARE CAUTIOUS

Bedser appealed for leg-before with the first ball he sent down from the nursery-end to Mankad. He compelled the batsmen to play each ball carefully.

Owing to tremendous traffic congestion, many ticket-holders were late in arriving. Thousands were allowed to sit on the turf inside the ring.

Merchant took another two in Bowes' next over and also turned him to leg for a single, having scored all the five runs at this point.

It was announced that if ticket-holders had not taken up their seats by 3 o'clock they would be given to those sitting on the grass.

Two byes and a single came from Bedser's second over and then Merchant survived a confident leg before appeal by Bowes. The pitch played easily. The batsmen, intent on giving India a good start, were taking no risks.

Mankad took over quarter of an hour to score, but Merchant was more enterprising. Cricket was quiet and the first half hour realised only 14 runs.

FIRST CASUALTY

Bedser brought in three short legs and when Merchant, at 12 attempted to glance in his sixth over, he was neatly taken on the leg side by Gibb at wicket, the first wicket falling at 15.

Another shock to India swiftly followed. Amarnath played the last ball from Bedser, and then Mankad received a maiden from Bowes, but the first delivery of Bedser's next over, Amarnath, playing a purely defensive stroke, fell a leg-before victim without opening his account.

Two wickets were now down for 15. At this stage Bedser's figures were 6.1 overs, 4 maidens, 4 runs, 2 wickets.

Bedser's inswingers and splendid length was the cause of India's early reverses, thus losing much of the advantage of winning the toss.

THE LEG-TRAP

Bowes now brought in three in a short leg-trap, but Hazare placed one through the trap for the boundary which was the first of the match. This was after three-quarter of an hour's play.

Mankad, when two, narrowly escaped being caught and bowled during the fourth successive maiden by Bedser. The ball went low just wide of the bowler's right hand. Hazare then took a single with a leg glance off Bedser's next over when 23 scored after 50 minutes play.

Smailes then replaced his fellow clubmate Bowes.

Bowes sent down 10 overs for 15 runs. Smailes' opening over was expensive. Mankad square-cut his first ball for a four and pushed a no-ball to the on-boundary, taking 10 of the 11 runs from the over, after being narly 55 minutes over only two singles. Bedser followed with a maiden and Hazare, having survived a leg before appeal in Smailes' over, hit the next full toss to the off, but Washbrook at cover. fielded brilliantly.

GOOGLY EXPERT ON THE SCENE

Bedser after bowling 10 overs, 7 maidens for 5 runs, in taking two wickets in a spell of an hour, gave way to the googly expert, Wright, with the total 39 for 2.

With the change of bowlers, run-getting slowed down till Hazare pulled Snailes for an excellent four.

In the next over the third wicket fell after adding 29 runs in 35 minutes. Mankad reached forward to a good length ball from Wright, and was bowled off-stump. He hit 14 in 75 minutes out of 44 total.

Hammond, at first slip, missed Modi with the first ball he received. The ball came low to his left hand.

Bowes now took over from Smailes. Hazare offdrove Bowes for a four, sending up 52 in 80 minutes. Wright set a close field to Modi with two short legs, a silly point, and two slips, and then worried the batsmen with a fine over. An occasional faster ball narrowly missed the stumps several times. Hazare seemed more comfortable against Bowes and flashed one hard through the covers for a four.

CROWD APPLAUDS EVERY RUN

The crowd was now 28,000, it being announced that 15,000 paid at the gate to-day and 11,500 tickets sold.

The spectators were applauding every run.

Modi was pegged down to rigid defence, and played maiden after maiden from Wright. When Hazare was 26 Modi had scored only 3. The total being 58 for 3.

Frequently Modi survived the narrowest escapes from being bowled, and must have been relieved when pushing Wright through the leg-trap for a single. At 59 Bedser replaced Bowes at the pavilion-end, and a single brought Modi back to face Wright again. Gaining confidence, Modi square-cut the Kent bowler gloriously for a four.

HAZARE CLEAN BOWLED

Hazare, strong in defence, availed himself of a few scoring chances presented, off-driving Bedser for a four, all run. In the same over an appeal for a catch at the wicket was unsuccessful. The total had now reached 70, but after Modi had collected another four runs. Hazare was clean-bowled by Bedser. The Indian Captain, Pataudi, had time to score a single when he lunch was taken with the total 75 for 4.

Pataudi was applauded all the way to the wicket and raised his cap in acknowledgment.

When lunch break was taken, Bedser's analysis was 14 overs, 7 maidens, 13 runs for 3 wickets.

Pataudi showed himself fully recovered from his recent indisposition when cutting the first ball from Wright after lunch, late for a four. He seemed quite at ease on a ground that was the scene of his 238 not-out in a University match of 15 years ago, but with the total increased by 11 runs since the interval, he was out

PATAUDI CAUGHT FOR 9

He pushed the first ball of Bedser's second over to on, and Ikin at short square-leg, brought off a smart low catch, thus half the side was out in 136 minutes for 86.

In 16 overs Bedser had taken 4 wickets for 15 runs. One run later, Gul Mahomed reaching forward to what to him a left-hander, was an offbreak, was beaten and bowled by Wright, and India, with six men out for 87 were in a poor way.

Hafeez, another lefthander, did not seem overawed by the position and at once hit Wright hard to the square-leg boundary.

Close set in the fielding was very smart, Ikin, Washbrook and Compton saving many runs. Hafeez was enterprising, using his feet in going out to Wright, helping himself to 11 runs in one over, including a glorious off-drive to the ring. This short sent the 100 up in 140 minutes and drew prolonged applause.

MODI GETS 'LIFE'

Hammond substituted Bowes for Wright at 108, and nearly secured the wicket of Modi, at 15, offered a chance wide of the leg-side behind the wicket to Gibb, Modi put power even into his defensive strokes driving the fieldsmen deeper than any time during the innings.

The six-foot-four Bedser went on bowling as well as ever. The new ball was called for at 114.

Hafeez drove a long hop from Bowes for a four, making the best stand of the innings.

This was great work by two youngest members of the Indian team. Hafeez enjoyed a piece of luck when 27 with the total 121, Bedser in the gulley allowing a cut off Bowes between his hands and legs. Hafeez celebrated this escape by snicking and off-driving Bedser for successive fours. Bowes and Bedser then changed ends. Meanwhile India's score steadily improved. Hafeez cut Bowes for a beautiful four, taking the stand to 50 in 45 minutes.

HAFEEZ SUCCUMBS

The seventh wicket pair had put 57 in 50 minutes when Hafeez playing forward missed an inswinger and was bowled by Bowes. He got 43 which included 7 fours in a most praiseworthy effort and entertaining innings.

This was Bowes' first success. Modi remained strictly on the defensive, but at 147 he lost Hindlekar who made 3. He was legbefore to Bedser, the fifth victim of the Surrey bowler. Bedser's 5 wickets cost him 32 runs.

Modi who had taken 75 minutes to add 10 runs since lunch, now drove bad balls from Bowes high to the on boundary. At 157 Nayudu jumped out to Bedser, missed the ball, and was neatly stumped on the leg-side by Gibb for 4. The last man in then joined Modi.

MODI'S AGGRESSIVE GAME

Modi now began to play an attacking game. He took three fours, with an offdrive, a square cut and an ondrive in one over from Bedser, causing the return of Wright.

Shinde drove the new bowler through the covers for a splendid boundary, raising the total to 191, and making it India's highest in the Test at Lord's. The previous best was 189 first innings in 1932.

Bedser came back from the pavilion end and a leg-glance took Modi to 50 in 150 minutes, the last wicket pair added 43 valuable runs in 25 minutes before Bedser bowled Shinde. The innings, of exactly 200 runs, lasted 230 minutes.

'BABIES' OUTDO ELDERS!

Hafeez, treated the bowling lightheartedly and helped Modi to send 100 in two hours 20 minutes. With his total 28, Hafeez offered Bedser a chance in the gully, but he took his total to 443, and brought the seventh wicket partnership up to 57 before he was clean-bowled by an inswinger from Bowes.

He and Modi, the two 'babies' of the side had made an invaluable contribution. Hafeez scored quickly, contrary to his partner, and got his runs in 50 minutes.

India proved once again that she has no tail when Shinde joined Modi. These two put up the second best partnership of the day—43 for the last wicket—before Bedser claimed his seventh victim, clean-bowling Shinde.

The batting was so slow that Hammond was never called to use other than his regular bowlers on a wicket that was never difficult. India must bowl and field exceptionally well to keep the England total below 300 to 400 runs.

Special mention must be made of Hazare's extra-cover drives off Bowes from short balls not of bad length. His invaluable contribution proved that the bowling could be got away. The English bowling was definitely hostile and the fieldsmen surrounded the batsmen as only Yorkshiremen can do.

BEDSER, ENGLAND'S HOPE?

Bedser, playing in his first Test match, as already justified himself and although he may never be a Maurice Tate, he was a Godsend to England in these days of lack of bowlers. Wright maintained a good length from the first ball, and Bowes, if innocuous, bowled to his field. Smailes was perhaps the only disappointment of the morning's play from the English point of view.

BERSER'S BIG HAUL

Bedser's figures of 7 for 49 represented a remarkable achievement for the Surrey twin in his first Test. The figures would have been better but for the severe treatment latterly by Modi. He sent down more overs than

(Continued on Page 15.)

WELL DONE, 'BABIES'!

R. Modi (L.) & A. Hafeez, the two youngest cricketers of the India team saved their side from collapse by contributing 57 (not out) and 43, respectively, in a total of 200.

India Team

INDIA: The Nawab of Pataudi (Capt.); Vijay Merchant, L. Amarnath, D. D. Hindlekar, R. S. Modi, S. C. Shinde, C. S. Nayudu, V. S. Hazare, Vinoo Mankad, Abdul Hafeez and Gul Mahomed. Twelfth man: S. W. Sohoni.

INDIA'S MAGNIFICENT FIELDING

India's fielding, which has been criticised in the past, was magnificent, and Mankad's one handed catch off Washbrook was the best bit of fielding. The whole team gave a fine display of clean picking-up and throwing-in. THEY WERE NOT INFERIOR TO THE ENGLISH SIDE.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 9, 2002
Muslim: Rajjab 22, 1365
Parsi: Deh 23, 1315
Sunrise: 6-30 a.m. Sunset 7-19 p.m
Hightide: 05-59, 18-08
Lowtide: 00-07, 11-43

Engagements

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION KHAR: Meeting to condole Mr F J Ginwala's death at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, at 6 p m today.

RASHTRIYA HARIJAN SANGH: Third annual general meeting of the Rashtriya Harijan Sangh will be held today at 4-0 p.m. at the main office of the Sangh, Tarwadi—Mazagaon, Bombay—10

BUDHA SOCIETY: Some Mis-conseptions about the teaching of "Lord Budha" by Dr. V. M Kaikini at Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station at 9.30 a.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: A meeting at 5 p m at Podar College Hall, Matunga. Sri Kurur Meelankandhan Namboodidipad and Sri Vennlyil Vasu Pillai will address

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Special Meeting to celebrate the U.L.T Day will be held at 6-15 p m at Jehangir Wadia Building Opp. Flora Fountain. Open to public.

LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS ASSOCIATION: An Extra-Ordinary General Meeting at Anjuman-i-Islam High School 92 Hornby Road (Opp Victoria Terminus Station) at 3-0 p.m.

SANMITRA ADARSH SANGH: The 2nd Meeting of the Art, Educational and Industrial Exhibition Committee will be held in C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar at 4-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Swami Vratanand Ji, Acharya Gurukul, Chittor will deliver a lecture on the occasion of weekly gathering of Arya Samaj Santa Cruz, (9 am to 11 a m) at their premises in Rajaj Wadi Khadi Bhandar Station Road

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEIGHAT LIFTING ASSOCIATION: The Third Annual General Meeting at 9 a m at the premises of the Matunga Athletic Club, Kelyan Nivas, Telang Cross Street, Matunga.

GIRGAUM TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Flag Salutation ceremony at 8 a m at the Committee's office i.e. at Cona Dairy Nikadwari Lane, Girgaum Bombay 4. Dr. T. R. Naravne the G.O.C. of Congress Dal will unfurl the Flag

BOMBAY ANDHRAJANA SANGHAM: Library and Reading Room at Worli Opening Ceremony at 4 p m (S T) at Kabir Mandir Municipal Telegu School at Delisle Road. Mr S L Silam, B H Rao, N C Acharya Prof. Pratapgiri will address the meeting.

FEDERATION OF BOMBAY RETAIL CLOTH DEALERS ASSN.: Reception to Mr S K Patil and Mr Nagindas Master, present and former President's. B P C C, at 5-30 p m today at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

UNION BANK EMPLOYEES UNION: The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year.

Y G Karkera President B J J Kursetji Vice-President; T R Pai General Secretary; Mr Bhogte R D Kanchan Jt. Secretaries and Mr Kotwala Treasurer.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE: The Final All-India Cotton Forecast 1945-46 estimates will be exhibited in the Cotton Exchange (in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and in the Trading Hall of the Association), Marwari Bazar, and in the Cotton Green Building of the Association Sewri, at 3 p m on Monday.

RATIONING P. R. O.'S NEW ADDRESS

The Office of the Public Relations Officer (Rationing) has shifted to the Secretariat, Ground Floor, North Wing, where the Directorate of Information is situated. All communications and enquires meant for the Public Relations Officer (Rationing) should henceforth be sent to the new address. The telephone number remains the same. 30372

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: "43rd Anniversary Celebration of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali Inauguration of the "Mogaveera Guards" and the Prize Distribution Function of the Mogaveera Free Night High School at 2-30 p m (S T) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. Varthaka Vibhooshana Sri Basappanna V. Bhoomareddi will preside."

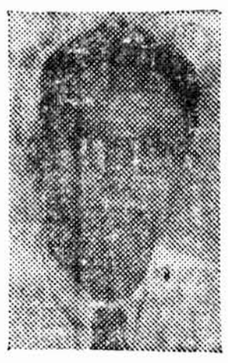
VANASPATI MANUFACTURERS' ASSN.: With the object of promoting the "Vanaspati" (Vegetable Ghee) industry in India, an association known as the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association of India has been formed.

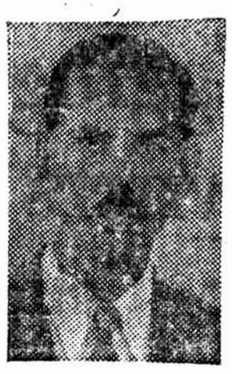
Representatives of 17 Vanaspati manufacturing concerns who met in Bombay recently adopted a new constitution for their Association, which provides for the enrolment of prospective members whose factories may not be in operation at present. Mr C S Petit was elected Chairman and Mr C S Patel, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman.

MINK COATS MISSING FROM LADY'S LUGGAGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Valuable mink and squirrel fur coats worth £1,500 were mysteriously stolen from the luggage of a European lady coming from United Kingdom. It is stated that, Mrs. O'Donnell when she arrived at the Taj Mahal Hotel a few days ago, found that her precious coats, bought at Dublin were missing. She cannot say whether the coats disappeared on the board or after the ship had berthed. The Poice ar investigating.





(Left) Mr. S. P. Acharya, who has stood first in the first class in the B. Com. Examination of the Bombay University this year. (Right) Mr. S. G. Fatterpakar, winner of the first prize for the design of a village primary school in the open architectural competitions of the Government of Bombay, is an ex-student of the Sir J. J. School of Art who is now in the service of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

Attention, Present Alms

BOMBAY, June 22. (A. P. I.): A voice akin to that of a drill sergeant this evening attracted a crowd of hundreds to a spot near the Royal Bombay Yacht Club where a swarthy, ill-shaven young man wielding a lathi was prancing in military drill.

With the Gateway of India as his background, the man, wearing a khaki shirt and blue trousers, executed military manoeuvres for nearly 15 minutes, calling out orders, and employing the lathi in place of a rifle.

Spectators laughed as he fell prone and pointed his 'rifle' at an unseen enemy lurking beyond the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

When a sufficiently large number of holidaying car-owners pulled up to watch the man's one-man 'victory parade' and manoeuvres, the hero dismissed the proceedings and went round collecting money, which came in showers from the four-storied buildings nearby.

Only when he marched away, singing merrily, did those around realise that an able-bodied beggar had introduced a streamlined new weapon for use in alms-hunting.

SUBHAS AND I.N.A. ON BOMBAY SCREEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Citizens of Bombay may soon be able to see in local picturehouses, films showing the various phases of the activities of the Indian National Army in Burma and Malaya, it is reliably learnt.

Packed with action from beginning to end, with Netaji Subhas Bose, the idol of the nation, as the hero dominating every scene, this series of films will prove to be one of the biggest sensations.

The I.N.A. Committee, who have procured these films, are making arrangements for their early screeming. The attitude of the Board of Film Censors regarding this matter is not known but it is hoped that they will not stand in the way.

Grain Dealers Not Supplied With Gur And Dal

The Joint Honorary Secretary of the Indian Grain Dealers' Federation writes: "The public is informed that though the Bombay Government recently announced in the Press to supply tur-dal, gram-dal and gur to the public through authorised retail distributors, yet all our authorized retail distributor-members who are about 700, are not supplied with sufficient stock of the said articles. Hence many of them will not be able to issue all or any of the articles as long as they do not receive adequate stock.

CITY SIKHS TO HOLD PROTEST MEETING

A great gathering of Sikhs has been summoned by Sri Guru Singh Sabha Bombay, the premier representative body of Sikhs in Bombay to protest against the award of the Cabinet Mission. They will meet at Khalsa College Matunga (near King's Circle), today, at 9 a.m. Besides important speeches by distinguished leaders there will be a pledge-taking ceremony in which some Silks will offer their lives in dedication to the Panth.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY CONVOCATION

The Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees will be held on Wednesday, the 21st August, 1946. The 13th July, 1946 is the 'last day' for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained, free of charge from the Registrar's Office or from the Heads of the affiliated Colleges

RAILWAYS ASKED TO RETAIN EMPLOYEES

B. B. & C. I. Union Meeting Protests Against Recruitment Of Outsiders

A resolution was passed reiterating the demand of the railway workers that there should be no retrenchment of railway employees, at a meeting held under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union at Vanamali Hall on Friday evening. Prof. G. D. Parikh presided.

The resolution strongly protested against the action to be taken to fill up 50 per cent of the vacancies occurring after last January by new recruits, disregarding the claims of men provisionally confirmed on permanent posts. The resolution also pointed out that the Union had all along protested against the preferential treatment of ex-service men who are allotted 70 per cent of permanent vacancies occurring from June 1942.

The resolution stated that the action of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities in facing the situation was very provocative and was bound to result in serious discontentment.

The meeting requested the General Manager to withhold such arrangements and recommend to the Railway Board the cancellation of the order for recruitment of outsiders on 50 per cent basis to fill up vacancies occurring since January 1946.

R. I. N. DOCKYARD WORKERS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The drivers, mechanics and fitters of the Royal Indian Navy Dockyard have gone on strike since yesterday. The strike is being conducted by the Lorry Drivers' and Workers' Union.

It may be recalled that drivers and mechanics of the Government Military Depot were sanctioned a new scale of wages following a strike by them last month. Workers of the Navy Dockyard made representations that their wages should also be increased, so that the same class o workers should get the same wages.

But the Dockyard authorities, it is understood, turned down the plea, on the ground that they were not governed by the rules of the Government of India, but by Admiralty regulations. This answer resulted in the strike.

Union workers assert that the strike will not be called off till all their demands are satisfied.

B.P.C.C. Chief On 'Strike Mania'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The chairman and members of the executive committee of the Bombay Insurance Employees' Associa were "at home" to Mr. S. K. Patil, who is relinquishing the presidentship of the Association and Mr. S. L. Silam, who is succeeding him, at a tea party today at the Congress House.

Mr. Patil in his speech at the occasion, criticised the "strike mania" noticed of late among the Bank and Insurance employees. "You should not, like Don Quixote, try your strength at anything and everything that comes your way.

Demand from your employers what is legitimately due to you and fight for that alone he advised the employees.

Workers Of 4 Mills On Strike

BOMBAY Saturday.

The workers of four textile mills today have gone on strike as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Nehru by the Kashmir Government. Mangaldas, Mulji Jetha and Laxmidas markets were also closed.

RADIO ADAPTATION OF MOLIERE'S PLAY

Emboldened by the success of Congreve's "Love for Love" over A.I.R. Bombay, Alan Anderson of the E.N.S.A. produced another play on Friday evening. This time it was Moliere's "A School for Husbands" Although the adaptation had to be abridged to suit the time-limit yet all the finer points of the French satirist were very well brought out.

All the more credit is due to Mr. Anderson because at the eleventh hour some members of he cast had to be changed.

Next month he is expected to put on the air a Shakespeare play from Bombay.

After the broadcast Mr. Anderson expressed the view that the time limit of 30 minutes allotted by the A.I.R. did not enable his team to do full justice to classics. He thinks that at least 45 minutes shoud be given.

It is to be regretted that Captain Anderson's services won't be available to Indian artistes after a month as he is returning home, but one can seek satisfaction in the thought that the local talent will pick up from where he has left off and so continue his good work at A.I.R. Bombay.

Liaison Officer Srinivasan's attempts to take the Press into confidence by eliciting its candid opinion are praiseworthy. With a National Government in sight All-India Radio must necessarily, keep its hand on the popular pulse and extricate itself from the vacuum created by years of unimaginative policy.

House Collapse In Abdul Rehman Street

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A part of the fourth floor of a building situated at Abdul Rehman Street collapsed this morning. The traffic was dislocated due to the debris which was cleared away within an hours by the City Fire Brigade.

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Bihar Police Excesses

Congressmen Paraded On Donkeys

PATNA, June 21 (A.P.I.): The Bihar Legislative Assembly today resumed discussion on the resolution moved earlier by Mr. Phulan Pandit Verma (Congress) recommending to Government to appoint a commission with necessary powers to enquire into and report on "the excesses and atrocities committed by Government servants in utter disregard of law during the political upheavel of 1942 and recommend appropriate punishment for the offenders."

Mr. Rameshwar Pandit Singh (Congress) said that during the August movement in 1942 it was almost a regular practice in his sub-division of Hajipur, to parade Congressmen on donkeys with their faces smeared with tar and lime and give them a severe beating in the end.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal (Congress) suggested that while bringing guilty officers to book, the Government should also do justice to those officers who were victimised for refusing to act against their conscience.

Pandit Dhanraj Sharma (Congress) expressed the opinion that a fair and impartial enquiry could not be held unless the officers concerned were placed under suspension during the enquiry.

Mr. Lambodar Mukherji moved an amendment recommending adequate compensation by Government to people who had suffered as the result of alleged police atrocities. He said the Ministry should resign if it could not bring the offenders to book and do justice to those who had suffered.

At this stage the house adjourned till June 24.

WHY THIS FAST AGAINST MAHATMAJI & THE BRITISH CABINET TRIO?

As. 6, The Brahmin Non-Brahmin Hindu Problem. As. 6 Composite Governments in Provinces and the Centre. As. 5, Destroy this Brahmin Raj. 1 Re. 5 As. Is not the Brahmin a Foreigner? As. 5, Congress Brahmin's Nationalism. As. 7, Congress Brahmin's 'Efficiency'. As. 5, All Books on most up-to-date Swaraj Problems. Any Rly. Book Stall or Real Indian National Congress Party Bezwada.

Ceylon Govt. Egging On Estate Owners

Severe Economic Counter-Measures Launched Against Strikers

COLOMBO, June 22 (API): A severe warning that all stern measures available to employers under the law will be taken against striking Indian estate labourers, has been issued through the superintendents of the estate and through advertisement in the Tamil Press, by the Ceylon Planters' Association and Ceylon Estates Employers Federation.

The announcement, which is signed by Mr. R. Singleton Salmon, President, C. P. A. and Mr. Kenneth Morford, President, C. E. E. F., declares that planters cannot allow misdirected political agitation to injure their interests.

The announcement continues: The Knavesmire incident has been made the ground by leaders to arouse strong feeling among Indian labourers and by enforcing 'hartal' to bring pressure to bear on Government to grant Indians political rights. But this 'hartal' is not going to alter the determination of Government even a whit. Only labourers stand to incur heavy losses."

The statement further declares that planters have no power either to grant political rights to Indians or alter the land settlement scheme of Government in any way. In the ansence of any disputes or differences between Labourers and employers to go on strike on either grounds make labourers guilty of bad conduct and breach of contract. Therefore, concludes the statement, estate employers will take all measures within their power to counter the strike.

This announcement has been prominently displayed by posters in estate areas and appears as advertisements in the Tamil papers of Colombo, but not in any English papers.

STRONG PRESSURE

According to the Ceylon Indian Congress, strong economic pressure is being brought to bear on striking labourers in the estate areas by superintendents by denying them medical facilities and withdrawing educational facilities to labourers' children. It is reported that in some of the estates an attempt is made to distribute discharge tickets to striking labourers but labourers refused to accept them. Allegations are being made that some superintendents are persuading ration shops in the adjoining estates not to sell daily necessities to strikers. In certain estates it is alleged teachers in estate schools—which are run by estate owners directyl—have been instructed not to admit the children of strikers.

From other estates, it is reported, several sick labourers have been refused medical attendance or maternity facilities in estate hospitals which are also run by estate owners.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

Although the Labour Department Government of Ceylon, is keeping a close watch over the situation in the estate and are getting regular reports, Government reaction to the strike is very tardy in coming. It is reported that at a recent meeting of the Board of Ministers it was decided to give full information on all Indian strike questions in order to counter-statements made by Congress, but so far the Labour Department has been preserving complete silence.

The general attitude of Ceylon Government to estate strikes is considered to be one of "watch and see." Government are said to be taking the view that the strike is entirely a matter between estate owners and labourers and as such it is for the estate owners to take whatever action open to them under the existing Labour Laws.

The strike which now embraces according to Congress figures well over 130,000 labourers have been by all reports peaceful on the whole.

STRIKERS ARE FIRM

The Indian labourers in strike affected estates in Hatton are very enthusiastic and more determined than ever to continue the strike in the face of any difficulties that may arise says Mr. S. Thondaman, President, Ceylon Indian Congress, in a statement after a tour in the area. He says 30,000 people were present at the five meetings he addressed. He urged that concessions made by Congress to planters in advising bungalow servants and scavangers, who are mostly Indians, to abstain from strike should be withdrawn in view of planters attitude towards the strike

Labourers are undaunted by threats of dismissal according to Mr. Thondaman who accuses employers as trying to defeat the struggle through their authority on estates without giving a word of encouragement to Indians demands for franchise and citizenship although it was Indian labour that kept their industries running.

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I WORK UP A GENEROUS LATHER WITH LUX TOILET SOAP AND GENTLY PAT IT INTO THE SKIN...
THEN I RINSE AWAY THE LATHER WITH CLEAR, COOL WATER...
FINALLY, I GENTLY PAT MY FACE DRY WITH A SOFT TOWEL
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To a film star a perfect skin is more than a personal charm—it is an invaluable asset to her career. That is why India's leading film stars guard their precious beauty with Lux Toilet Soap. You can give yourself this simple treatment in your own home—try it for 30 days—you'll be delighted with its cleansing, stimulating effect.
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Aziz Meets Prakasam & Giri

MADRAS, June 22 (API): Mr. A. Aziz, a member of the Working Committee and ex-President of the Ceylon Indian Congress, who arrived here to-day by air from Ceylon had discussions with Mr. T. Prakasam, Premier and Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour, at the Secretariat this afternoon on matters connected with the status of Indians in Ceylon with special reference to Knavesmire estate labour dispute and the subsequent events following thereafter resulting in 127,000 plantation and estate workers going out of work. It is understood that the Government of Madras will contact the Government of India in this matter.

Linguistic Provinces Conferences To Be Held At Guntur

MADRAS, June 22 (API): A conference of the League of Linguistic Provinces will be held at Guntur on July 7. Mr. K. R. Karanth, Minister for Revenue will open the Conference and Mr. Sanker Rao Deo, Member of the Congress Working Committee will preside

TOKYO, June 21, (U.P.A.): Allied public health officers today disclosed that cholera has broken out in several isolated places in Japan, probably because of clandestine visits by Japanese fishing crews to epidemic spots in Korea.

Kalat Wants Quetta Back

Britain Asked To End Lease Of Administration

QUETTA, June 22 (A.P.I.): His Highness the Khan of Kalat has approached the British Government for the cancellation of the agreement entered into between His Highness and the British Government in 1883, 1899 and 1903 by which the Kalat State had leased out the administration of the Quetta, Bolan, Nushki and Nasirabad areas respectively, learns the "Associated Press of India" authoritatively.

It may be mentioned that the cancellation of the agreement involves the restoration of 3600 square miles of the British administered areas to Kalat and if the lease is cancelled will leave in the hands of the Baluchistan Government five tahsils only namely Sibi, Sharigh, Pishin, Chaman Dooki and Shararud.

U. P. Congressman To Sue Punjab Govt.

LAHORE, June 21 (U.P.I.): A notice claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages from the Punjab Government for alleged illegal arrest and detention has been served on the Collector of Lahore on behalf of Mr. Sashi Bhushan, a Congressman of the United Provinces.

It is alleged his arrest which took place here in November last and consequent trial was illegal as the warrant restricting him within the boundary of the Gwalior State was void and illegal as it did not specify the period for which Mr. Sashi Bhushan had been externed from the Punjab and interned in the Gwalior State.

Legacy Of Azad Hind Fouz

CALCUTTA, June 20 (U.P.I.): "Although the Azad Hind Fouz could not succeed in hoisting our flag of freedom over the Red Fort, it has taken us nearer to our goal of independence. It has created a new confidence in our strength to fight and achieve our freedom", observed Mr. Anand Mohan Sahay, a former Minister of the Provincial Government of Azad Hind, in the course of an interview to the United Press of India.

Continuing Mr. Sahay said "As we are unarmed and are not trained in the art of modern warfare, the only way for our salvation today lies in non-violence. The Azad Hind Fouz has proved that if need be we can fight even without the help of arms. It has also established the fact that when there is no outside influence there is no communal question amongst us."

The spirit of brotherhood that prevailed among the Azad Hind Fouz and Azad Hind Dal members of the fighting fronts", Mr. Sahay added, "is an example for many of us in India and the idea that Indians lack in discipline and cannot work together for a great cause has been falsified. Our struggle in East Asia has proved that under able leadership Indians can forget their differences and can fight for their own freedom."

As regards Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death, Mr. Sahay said: "I do not know the full facts of the accident and I hope to see him as our leader."

Asked about his future programme, Mr. Sahay said that he would be guided by the Congress in that respect."

Demonstration For Peace In Shanghai

SHANGHAI, June 22 (Reuter): Huge crowds marched through Shanghai streets to-day demonstrating against renewal of the civil war, after news had been received of the extension of the Manchuria truce.

KRISHNA MENON IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 22 (A.P.I.): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary India League, London, arrived in Delhi by air this morning.

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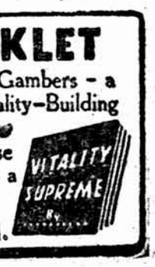

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Union Govt. Arrest Passive Resisters

New Group To Replace Arrested Persons

DURBAN, June 22 (Reuter): All-Indian passive resisters at Umbilo Road Camp, including the women were arrested on Friday night.

Thirteen resisters, including three women, were arrested and after being taken to the charge office, were released on their own recognisances and warned to appear in court tomorrow.

They were arrested under a 70-year old Trespass Law. Dr. G. M. Naicker, the leader of the resisters, told his followers that any one who wished might leave the camp, but nobody moved until they were marched to the police vans.

At the police station Dr. Naicker said he and his followers would refuse to give bail.

There were no disturbances during the night. Major Coetzee of the South African Police said any action taken in future acts of passive resistance will depend entirely on the circumstances of the case.

Dr. Naicker and Mr. N. D. Naidoo Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, were the last to be released

Dr. Naicker predicted that the next group of resisters would act on Saturday June 22, and probably occupy the same site on Umbilo Road.

IN S. AFRICA

Indians Being Provoked By Whites By Assaults And Insults

Smuts Talking Glibly On World Peace & Security When He Denies These Boons To Minority In His Regime!

(From Our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, June 21.

Ugly scenes and acts of hooliganism and assaults upon innocent Indian passersby were witnessed last night at the hands of Europeans who surrounded the camp of Indian passive resisters Indians were stricken down kicked about and an Indian's motor-car was destroyed by fire. Dr. Naicker, when interview, said an attempt was made to fire his car containing his wife, but the police intervened and asked the driver to move on, and thus saved all. Contrary to the previous night's incidents, Indians did not assemble in large numbers. This was due to an appeal made by passive resisters. Individual Indians in the neighbourhood of the camp walking home from work or going on other peaceful occupations were chased by grown up European men and when they were overtaken they were assaulted, police protected passive resisters from molestation.

It has now been disclosed that the previous night burning cigarettes were thrown at the passive resisters' heads, also dust was thrown at them and they were spat upon by European men and women who surrounded them. Such was the unhappy scene witnessed in Durban.

General Smuts, who returned from Overseas, spoke in Parliament on world security and peace. Paradoxically enough he is unable to give security and peace to an unarmed and harmless minority whose only crime is they are Indians, they are people of colour! Dr. Naicker, leader of Passive Resistance Movement, interviewed by the Chief of Police asked for the arrest of himself and his passive resisters as a logical sequence of the breach of law they have made.

"AGAINST PRINCIPLES OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE."

The City Council, owners of the ground occupied by passive resisters, have decided to give no instructions for prosecution on charge of tresspass. Police authorities state that when the passive resisters were asked to lodge complaints for damage to their tents or injury to themselves said it was against the principles of Passive Resistance for them to do this. This is a strange behaviour on the part of the authorities when the events occur before their very eyes, when Indians are assaulted and property destroyed. Yet they ask for complaints to be lodged last night's terror may or may not be repeated to-night mob violence in any country is bad enough, but in this country where the white man considers himself Lord of Creation any attempt to protest against his unjust laws is taken as a challenge to his dominance, and as it was said in Parliament by a Nationalist member that he would man a machinegun than allow any man of colour to occupy a seat in the Houses of Parliament, the European mob of Durban, unless properly controlled, is capable of doing any act.

One hundred thousand Europeans and an equal number of Indians reside in this city which General Smuts said in 1943 shall be and will remain a European city, but there is one difference. The Europeans are the makers and administrators of law. They possess arms and all that goes with them. Indians have nothing save and except the goodwill of Europeans, if any, their constitutional representation and appeal to India, and to world opinion, and in a small way, as some Indians are moved by this weapon of Passive Resistance, suffering, and self sacrifice.

INDIAN WOMEN PLEDGE SUPPORT

Hansa Mehta On Struggle Against Smuts' Racial Intolerance

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The British Dominion of South Africa which is a signatory to the Charter of the United Nations Organisation and thus has given its solemn pledge to support the principles of freedom, equality and justice, follows a policy toward a large section of its population which can only be described as an atrocity against the conscience of all right thinking men and women", says Mrs Hansa Mehta President of the All-India Women's Conference, on the present unjust and intolerable discrimination imposed by white armed domination over the Indians in South Africa in a statement to the Press.

Mrs. Mehta adds: 'The All-India Women's Conference has been watching with anxiety the developments taking place concerning the status of Indians in South Africa. It feels most strongly that time has come when the matter should receive the serious attention of all the nations who have pledged themselves to uphold the freedom and other human rights of all peoples.

"The Union Government's ruthless exploitation of Indian labour to develop the country followed by its shameless denial to them of the fruits of their endeavour as also of human rights especially of full citizenship form a dismal chapter in the history of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"The women of India with one united voice condemn in the strongest terms the present unjust and intolerable discrimination imposed by white armed domination over their fellow beings in that land. Indians who have settled in South Africa, some of them for two or three generations, must receive their full and just rights as citizens. We in India are behind them in their valiant non-violent struggle to establish the natural rights due to all human beings."

Sarat Bose's Wire To Nariman

NEW DELHI, June 22 (U.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who was to have left for Rangoon on June 23 by air to defend Mr. Doshi's case, has postponed his departure. In a telegram to Mr. K. F. Nariman who had already gone to Rangoon in this connection, Mr. Bose says: "Gandhiji, Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel insist my staying here till end of political discussions. Kindly obtain adjournment of Doshi's case till next month."

NO CAPITALIST INVASION OF PRESS IN FREE INDIA

Dr. Syud Hossain Says Moulding Of Opinion Must Remain With Men Of Integrity

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The vital need of protecting the Press in a free India from passing into the hands of the capitalists who would exploit them for their own ends war stressed by Dr. Syud Hossain delivering the inaugural address this morning of the Horniman College of Journalism at the Khalsa College Hall this morning. Principal Teja Singh presided.

Dr. Hossain said that India was in the throes of a gigantic transformation. One epoch was closing and another opening. So far the press had been the spearhead of the movement for national freedom. But in an independent India it will be called upon to play a more comprehensive part. If a free India were to live as a democratic state a free Press would have to be its life blood.

The profession of journalism, he further said, had been despised so far by the wealthy people. All of a sudden there was an outburst of affection among them for newspapers. It was not hard to construe he added. Newspapers constitute the most powerful factor in the life of a nation in moulding public opinion. To that end their attention was fixed. They wanted to be in possession of resources for influencing public opinion in their favour. That, Dr. Syud Hossain declared should not be allowed to happen. The profession of journalism should be vigilantly guarded and protected in the interests of the welfare of the nation and of voicing and expressing faithfully the feelings and thoughts of the people.

NEWSPAPERMEN'S GUILDS

He suggested that journalists in India should organise themselves as a community on the pattern of 'guilds' which existed in America. Exploitation was not alien to India. It was common to other countries also. But the journalists there had so well organised themselves that they could stand successfully against the machinations of capitalists. Unless the profession claimed the same strength for itself here India would never function as a democracy.

Extolling the profession of journalism, Dr. Syud Hossain said that its main requisites were integrity and dignity. A journalist should neither yield to intimidation nor stoop to sell his conscience. He should remain adamant in moulding the character, thoughts and opinion of his compatriots according to the dictates of his conscience. In this lay the purity of his profession. That was why the journalist's task was an infinitely hard one. It was harder than any other profession, because in no other profession people had to undergo so many pains and penalties.

He paid a glowing tribute to the journalistic achievements of Mr. B. G. Horniman. For his uncompromising integrity in the struggle for India's freedom, Dr. Hossain said, he paid with his deportation. Had he bowed to the will of the British Government he would have been knighted long before Sir Stanley Reed of the "Times of India" received the knighthood.

Principal Teja Singh thanked Dr. Hossain on behalf of the students of the Horniman College of Journalism.

Trouble Again In Singapore

SINGAPORE, June 22 (A. P. A.): Two Indians were detained by the police to-day after a small-scale resumption of riots which broke out yesterday leaving several persons injured.

The outbreak of rioting was quickly suppressed by an anti-riot squad.

NEW YORK, June 21, (U.P.A.): The Magazine "Business Week" today predicted that the alleged stripping by the Soviets of Manchurian machinery may rebound to the benefit of China.

DIGNITY—of an expensive perfume

Her loveliness is crowned by Goya's 'STUDIO.' A perfume of luxury. A treasure of elegance that was created in London where Goya's personal genius has made him the modern master of perfume. Goya's 'STUDIO' is superbly packed in luxury sizes. It is expensive—but it is flawless.

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Earn 500/- monthly being agents and stockists for novelties. Azad Company, Aligarh (1856A)

Wanted agents to sell shares of a running concern on pay and commission. Apply to: M|s New Calcutta Print and Paper Mart Ltd., 11C, Arpuli Lane., Calcutta. (8271)

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Wanted Agents or wholesale dealers. Please apply for terms, conditions and samples to the Diamond Button Mfg. Co.. 40|41, Tanti Bazar. Dacca. (2436)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Wampoles Phospholecithin, Aludrox, Parathyroidcalcium and English Laxative Vegetable Tablets; Powderpuffs and Rubbersheetings just imported. ST37 Toothpaste, Colgate Ribbondentalcream, now obtainable from Marshall & Co., (Chemists). Bombay. (2466)

BUSINESS.

Wanted respectable firms in Bombay desire to purchase Chirata, Monjusta and Big Cardamond, contract Messrs. Das Gupta & Sons. Darjeeling. (2503)

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. 6 daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Special Calculation Rs. 10. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmed Building, Golpitha, Bombay. 2473

FOR SALE

For Sale Cashew 'Kernels', American Quality, different grades, apply, B. P. Menezes, Crescent House, 19, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (2330)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE.

For Ceiling fans at wholesale rates, Electric Irons, Stoves, all sorts of electrical machinery and hardware goods, please write to the National Trading Corporation, National House, The Mall, Lahore. (2365)

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted used stamps specially Victory in large numbers. Quote quantity and selling rates to S. N. Goyal 21, Lumsden Square New Delhi. (2287)

We hold Import Permit for Imitation jewellery from Czechoslovakia. Firms willing to accept indents may please communicate with Box No. 8615 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Advance Essential, Bombay Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 20/-. Expenses extra. Grafts Catalogue free. Raja Nursery, No. 1/B, Darbhanga 2200

PUBLIC NOTICES

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE TO JAMNAGAR AND BHUJ PASSENGERS.

With effect from MONDAY, the 24th June the plane will leave Juhu Aerodrome at 7 A.M. (instead of at 7-30 A.M.).

8623

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for Auto experts Course. Only S. S. L. C. & above need apply.

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Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30
A HAPPY Release

News From The Markets

Share Bazar

BOMBAY, June 22.

A slightly upward trend in steel and a downward one in textiles featured the local Stock Exchange today. Banks, electrics and other miscellaneous were steady.

Brisk activity was noticed in the Security market. 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper being quoted at Rs. 104/10 which showed a rise of six annas over the last closing. 1970-75 loan found buyers at Rs. 104/10/6.

Tata Steel Deferred opened at Rs. 3,192 8 and with professional support touched Rs. 3.210. around which level it ultimately closed. Tata Steel Ordinary fluctuated between Rs. 563 and Rs. 567. Indian Iron stood at Rs. 61/8.

Textiles opened steady but ruled easy. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 2.585, advanced upto Rs. 2.590, and then receded to Rs. 2.572/8 around which level it steadied. Kohinoor lost nine points after opening at Rs 962 and steadied at Rs. 954. Nagpur declined to Rs. 467 after opening at Rs. 474. Swadeshi opened at Rs. 860 and declined to Rs. 852.

Scindias were steady at Rs. 59/10.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

STEELS: Tata S. Deferred 3212/8; Tata S. Ordinary 566⅜8; Indian Iron 61/11; Bengal Steel 55.

TEXTILES: B. Dyeing 2577/8; Central India 468: Finlay 463; Gokak 394, Kohinoor 957; New Great 544; Simplex 442; Svadeshi 852; Swan 485; Apollo 5/8/6; Edward 845; Ind. U. Defd. 4/8; Ind. U. Ord. 22/5; Elphinstone (Ord.) 113: Indore 997/8; Meyer Sasoon 328/12: Model Nagpur 323/12: Podar 410: Tata Mill 135/8.

ELECTRICS: Andhra 1980: Tram (Ord.) 174/8.

BANKS & INSURANCE: Baroda 219, Central 144, Imperial Old 3020. Imperial New 785. India 268. Reserve 170. New India 125.

MISCELLANEOUS: Associated Cement 265. Alcock 681/4. Belapur 344. Burma Old 817/8. Burma New 328/12. B. B. Petrol 7/2. B. Steamer 865. P. Construction 348. Scindia 59. Tata Oil 132/4. Tata Chemical 26/12. Wimco 495. Bleaching 258.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 22.

The Bullion market was quiet today with moderate selling. The market opened steady but declined under increased offerings of silver but later there was scattered short covering.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 176 and declined at Rs. 174/12 on general long liquidation but later rallied at Rs. 175/6 on short covering. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 175/10.

Ready gold opened at Rs. 105/4 and declined at Rs. 104/14 but later stood at Rs. 105/2. Sovereign were quoted at Rs. 68/8

Arrivals of silver average about 80 bars and gold arrivals range about 10 to 12 thousand tolas. The market feeling is somewhat bearish at present.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 22.

The local cotton market will remain open from 12-30 p.m. to 2 p.m. on Monday.

The market opened steady at Rs. 449 for July delivery and declined at Rs. 448 on moderate selling. At the decline there was increased short covering and scattered buying which improved July contract at Rs. 450 but the market again quietened at Rs. 448/8. To-day being settlement of option business the market fluctuated within a narrow range.

Later on the market ruled quiet and July was quoted at Rs. 447/4. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	447	8	0
I.C.C Sept.	461	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1208 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331

KARACHI COTTON PRICES.
KARACHI, June 22.

Closing Karachi Cotton July Rs. 47/13; Highest Rs. 48/4/6; Lowest Rs. 47/12/6. Market closed easy.—A. P.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

BOMBAY, June 22.

The local Produce market was fairly steady but Oil quotations declined as there are no fears for a railway strike. Groundnuts quality were quoted at Rs 26/8 and Bold were placed at Rs. 25/8; Groundnut Oil mill delivery was quoted at Rs. 17/8 and Tank Wagon condition was placed at Rs. 16/8; Castorseeds were dull at Rs. 22/10. Linseed July opened at Rs. 26/4 but under moderate selling pressure declined at Rs. 26/-.

CALICUT MARKET.
CALICUT, 22.

Cocoanuts Raw 165; Dry 190; Cocoanut Oil 575; Copra Office 385; Dilpasand 415; Madrasnottam 475; Goodgooda 450; Pepper Wynaid 500; Country 497/8; Dry Ginger Chernad 370; Ernad 350; Coffee Robusta 85.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, June 22.

Apollo 5/9/6 5/8/6
Bharat 73/8
B. Dyeing 2585 90 82/8 88/12 75 80 65 75 78/12 77/8
Bradbury (Ord) 610
Central I. (Ord) 474 69 70 66/8 70 67 69
Colaba 430
Edward 850 45
Elphinstone (Ord) 111 13
Elphinstone (Pref) 143/12
Finlay 463 59 62 56 63
Gokak 398 93 94
India U. (Defd) 4/7 4/8
India U. (Ord) 22/6 22/3 22/5/6 22/2/6 22/4 22/1 22/6 22/5
Indore 995 85 90 85 1006/4 997/8
Kohinoor 962 56 58 55 53 55 51 59 57
Madhusudan 615
Mayer 322/8 29/6 27/8 28/12
Model 322/8 23/12
Morarji 900 887/8
New Great 550 42 46 44
Phoenix 1035
Podar 410
Sassoon Cotton 28
Simplex 443 45 40/8 42/8 39/8 42/8 42
Swadeshi 860 52 57 53 49 51 52 50 52
Swan 480 85
Tata 132 35 34 35⅞

BANKS.

Baroda 219
Central 146/8 45 45/8 44
Imperial (Old) 3065 20
Imperial (New) 785
India 269 68
International 55
Reserve 170
Union 19/13
United Comm. 131

ELEC. COS.

Andhra 1975 80
Tramway (Ord) 173 75/8 73/8 74/8
Tramway (Pref) 74/4 77
Tata Hydro (Ord) 240 38 39/8 38. 40 38
Power (Ord) 2105 15 2/8

INSURANCE COS.

Jupiter 54/8
New India 125 23/8 25
Bombay Steam 857/8 70 65
Scindia 59/8 59/4 60 59 59/12 59

STEEL COS.

Bengal Steel 55 55/8 55
I. Iron 61/6 61/8 61/6 61/14 61/11 (Ex. Div.)
Tata (Defd) 3192/8 3210 3197/8 3202/8 3195 3200 3192/8 3217/8 12/8
Tata (Ord) 566 67/8 63/8 67/8 66/8
Tata (2nd Pref) 197 99

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 683/12 81/4
A. C. C. 265/8 64/8 65/8 64/8 65
Belapur 345 49 40 44
Burma (Old) 822/8 5 17/8 12/8 17/8
Burma (New) 331/4 27/8 28/12
Dharamsy Chemical 48 48/8
B. B Petrol 7/2 7/4 7/1 7/2
I. Bleaching 258 56 58 8
Port Canning 113 14
P. Const. Ord. 354 50 53/8 46 49 46 48
Shivrajpur 59 60 59/8
Tata Chemical 27 26 27 26/12
Tata Oil 132 33/8 32/4
Western India Match 490 500 495

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 21.

July	29.38+10
July highest	29.39+11
July lowest	29.23—05
October	29.39+11
December	29.49+18
January	29.54+18
March	29.49+14
May	29.44+15
July	29.24+07
Middling Spot	30.01+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	29.17+06
October	29.29+09
December	29.44+14
March	29.53+15
May	29.47+15
Middling Spot	29.20+10

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

July	29.26
October	29.22
December	29.28

LONDON BULLION.

London, June 21.

Silver Spot 44 d, Forward 44 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8.12-3.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, June 21.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new) unquoted, Australian Wheat (bulk) 64/6 July-July quoted, Australian Wheat (bags) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 21.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	75-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p c	96-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	111
War Loan 3.1/2 p c 1952 and later	106
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	116.3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	118-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	92
National Bank of India	39-1/4

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, June 21.

United States price of Foreign Silver 71.1 cents.

New York buying price 70-3/4 cents.

WORTH STREET DULL

NEW YORK, June 21. (U.P.A.): The Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market continued dull today as traders appeared determined to await the outcome of the O.P.A. Bill.

Rayons remained quiet and featureless.

INDIA MAKE 200 AFTER POOR START

(Continued from Page 10.)

any of his colleagues, bu. never lost his length

ENGLAND INNINGS

Hutton and Washbrook opened for England.

Against the bowling of Hazare and Amarnath the English opening pair Washbrook and Hutton looked comfortable. Washblook hit Hazare through the covers for four, runs came at the rate of one per minute

AMARNATH'S FIRST TWO VICTIMS

Then with 16 on board in 15 minutes, Amarnath, who had changed ends, took two wickets with successive balls. He got Hutton taken at short square-leg with an inswinger for 7, and then clean bowled Compton for a duck with an outswunger.

Hammond received a special cheer when averting the hat-trick, and in the same over he drove off Amarnath for four, all run. Gul Mohamed fielded the ball at deep mid-off, and flung it to Amarnath who hurried it to the wicket-keeper Hindlekar. Hammond just got in as the wicket-keeper whipped off the bails.

Hammond looked at ease, but content to play maiden overs to Amarnath, one fo which took only 6s seconds to bowl.

Mankad came in, and Hammond cracked him through the covers for an effortless four, but generally good-length bowling was respectfuly treated.

Amarnath maintained such accuracy that he bowled six successive maidens till Hammond broke a run with a single past cover. Washbrook off-drove Mankad to the ropes to send up 50 in 55 minutes, and then sent Amarnath to the boundary.

The attendance was officially estimated just under 29,000 of which 26,513 paid for admission.

MANKAD'S SMART CATCH EARNS APPLAUSE

With 45 added in as many minutes Amarnath took the third successive wicket as a result of wonderful felding by Mankad. Washbrook turned the ball to leg, and Mankad, at short fine-leg, held it an inch from the ground while falling forward maintaining hold on the ball as he rolled over. This earned applause from fieldsmen and spectators and a special handshake from his skipper.

Another heavy blow befell England at 70 when Hammond was bowled by a ball from Amarnath that came very quickly off the pitch. Amarnath's analysis then read 17 overs, 9 maidens 24 runs for 4 wickets. Hammond had taken an hour over his 33, including 4 fours.

Hammond changed the batting order sending Gibb in ahead of Ikin.

BATSMEN TAKE NO RISKS

The game turned quiet with the batsmen taking no risks, till Hardstaff suddenly turned Amarnath to the leg boundary.

Shinde joined the attack without increase in the scoring rate. Gibb survived a leg-before-appeal from the new bowler. Then Hardstaff hit Shinde to leg for a four, sending up 100 in 105 minutes.

Hardstaff was now at his best, pulling Amarnath for another boundary.

NAYUDU DISPLACES AMARNATH

Nayudu displaced Amarnath who had bowled 24 overs, 11 maidens for 42 runs for his 4 wickets. This was with the score-board showing England 109. When Gibb at last was tempted to hit Shinde, the fleet-footed Gul Mohammed saved what looked like a certain four.

The partnership added 50 in 47 minutes. Gibb hit a bad length ball from Nayudu to the fine-leg boundary, after which the stumps were pulled with England 65 runs behind and 6 wickets in hand (making 135 for 4).

INDIA FIRST INNINGS.

Merchant c Gibb b Bedser	12
Mankad b Wright	14
Amarnath l.b.w. b Bedser	0
Hazare b Bedser	31
Modi (not out)	57
Pataudi c Ikin b Bedser	9
Gul Mohamad b Wright	1
Hafeez b Bowes	43
Nayudu st Gibb b Bedser	4
Hindlekar l.b.w. b Bedser	3
Shinde b Bedser	10
Extras (byes 10, leg-byes 6)	16
Total	200

Fall of wickets: 1/15 2/15 3/44, 4/74, 5/86, 6/87, 7/147, 8/157, 9/157, 10/200.

Bowling Analysis: Bowes 25/7/64/1, Bedser 29.1/11/49/7, Smailes 5/1/18/, Wright 17/4/53/2.

ENGLAND FIRST INNINGS

L. Hutton c Nayudu b Amarnath	7
Washbrook c Mankad b Amarnath	27
D. Compton b Amarnath	0
Hammond b Amarnath	33
Hardstaff (not out)	42
Gibb (not out)	23
Extras (all leg-byes)	3
Total (for 4 wkts.)	135

Fall of wickets: 1/16, 2/16, 3/61, 4/70.

Bowling Analysis: Hazare 7/1/20/0, Amarnath 20/14/42/4, Gul Mahomed 1/0/1/0, Mankad 14/2/26/0 Shinde 9/0/28/0, Nayudu 5/1/15/0

KENT OUT FOR TEST TRIAL

LONDON, June 22 (Reuter): Kent County Cricket Club have informed the M.C.C. that they are prepared to undertake a Test trial at Canterbury on July 10, 11 and 12.

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, June 22 (API) East Bengal beat Mohammedan Sporting by one goal to nil in the only match played in the first division of the Calcutta Football League this evening.

The match, which evoked the keenest interest was played in aid of the Indian Red Cross Fund.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

VIEWS

Capitol: 4th Week

KANAN AS VILLAGE MAID

P. R. Productions' BAN PHOOL presents Kanan, the nightingale of our screen, as a village maid who is persecuted by a lecherous 'zamindar' because she spurns his advances. To her rescue comes an old 'fakir', the father of his tribe, who helps her to find happiness with the young man of her choice.

Kanan renders four airs in this picture. It is no doubt her singing that will contribute most towards the success of the production

★

Kamal Talkies: 5th Week

ROMANTIC PAIR RETURNS

The famed lovers of "Laila-Majnu" charming Swarnalata and the fiery Nazir, are reunited in Hind Pictures' MA-BAP-KI-LAJ, the story of which is from the pen of Prabulal Dwivedi, and affords ample scope to both the stars to display their romantic ardour. This film may make a fair bid for popularity on the strength of its leading artistes.

Nanabhai Bhatt wielded the megaphone for this photoplay which falls into the category of 'social' films.

★

Majestic: 6th Week

PRADEEP MYTHOLOGICAL

Kamalabai Mangalorekar's RUK MINI-SWAYAMWAR, produced both in Marathi and Hindi, narrates the story of Rukmini's choice of Lord Krishna as her spouse despite opposition.

The role of Rukmini is enacted by Ratnamala who showed promise in Prakash's "Vikramaditya". Durga Khote plays Sudhamati, and Baburao Pendharkar, Rukmi the man who opposed the divine marriage.

This picture was made under the baton of Baburao Painter, one of Indian filmdom's greatest pioneers.

★

Novelty: 2nd Week

A WOMAN ALONE

D. R. D Productions' NEK PERVIN presents Ragini as a woman 'more sinned against than sinning'. With patience she fights the prejudices of convention ridden Society till her silent suffering melts the hearts of her oppressors.

Directed by S. M. Yusuf, the cast of the picture contains such old-timers as Ullhas, Yakub and Kumar, but is, in the main, a vehicle for Ragini the Pancholi favourite usually described as 'the lotus-eyed star'!

NEWS

HARTAL?

Once again there is hardly any news from film studios—which makes me wonder whether Filmdom's publicity departments have also declared a 'hartal' following the Kashmir events. Not that such a temporary closing down of roll-top desks (we hope) would matter; on the contrary in these days of rationing, it would help to conserve not only ink and typing material, but superlatives as well!—For future consumption—alas!

★

AMERICAN GENEROSITY!

I read, in a contemporary, that Parisians are eagerly awaiting the latest American films, dubbed with French dialogue, which are to be part of the Yankee 'loan' to the Gauls. How generous of Hollywood! May I ask whether there is to be any interest or benefit accruing from this 'loan'—or is altruism the latest key-note in business affairs in the land of the Almighty Dollar?

★

ET TU, ABBAS!

Confrere Abbas seems to have gone the way of politicians and others—that is, gone right over to 'foreign' correspondents, whose praise of his 'Dharti-ki-Lal' seems to have filled his heart with gladness. These alien tributes have even been given mention in a programme of I.P.T.A.'s "Waiting For Lefty", wherein is reproduced a letter from Abbas to one of his associates.

Incidentally, all the world seems to have seen a preview of 'Dharti-ki-Lal' except your reviewer. However that does not mean I have not received many promises to be shown this product which is said to be of the earth, earthy. Who said hopes were dupes? I am stil hoping!

If this paragraph does, by some miracle, survive the chief's blue pencil, I hope you, my readers, will join me in saying: "Et tu, Abbas!" But then, maybe, we are all learning to be 'internationalists'—at long last!—Sardi.

HIGHLY PAID GOVT. POSTS HINDER RESEARCH

Prof. Mahalanobis On Drags Withholding India's Scientific Advancement

LONDON, June 21 (Reuter): Highly paid Government posts in India were alleged to be a hindrance to research in fundamental science by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis of the Presidency College, Calcutta when he addressed the Empire Scientific Conference in London to-day.

Speaking of the fields in which fundamental science was being developed in India, he said: "Autonomous institutes and Universities should be encouraged to the utmost in the development of fundamental science. Having been a Government official for 30 years I am rather opposed to Government Departments as grounds for the development of fundamental scientific research. There is an array of highly paid posts, but unfortunately research does not help one to get to the top position."

Professor Mahalanobis urged closest co-ordination of applied science as a proving ground for fundamental research" he said. "It is pretty safe to bet that a good funamental scientist is likely to be also extraordinarily good as an applied scientist.

ESPECIAL PROBLEMS

Prof. Mahalanobis, who outlined the Conference, the history of the developments of scientific research in India, declared that India had special problems, one of the most important of these being the difficulty of utilising Indian talent. "We have not got that background of general education which you have here", he said. "In Britain you have very fine scientific tradition and experience on which you can draw In India we suffer through lack of man-power which arises through Government opposition and Indian social apathy to fundamental scientific research in the past Indian Industrialists are just realising that science is important and they are willing to pay for scientific research. I do not think we shall lack money in future".

Professor Mahalanobis said that the Indian Universities were very short of money and should be encouraged to take contracts for research in applied science in order to improve their finances, support should be given to autonomous industries.

Rail Track Removed

MADURA, June 22. (A.P.I.): At about 7 p.m. yesterday a portion of the railway track near the Meenakshi Mills Level Crossing Gate was removed. Consequently all trains were delayed and through communication was restored at 11 p.m.

Tear Gas Used In Madura

Twenty Taken Into Custody: Curfew Continues

MADURA, June 22 (API): Following yesterday's disturbances the situation in the city continues to be tense. There are reports of cases of stray assaults on passers-by. Looting and assaults were reported from the Ramnad and Dindugal roads.

Buses and jutkas are plying, though the local Congress Committee had declared a hartal to-day to protest against the arrest of Pandit Nehru.

Some of the shops which opened this morning later closed when reports of assaults in certain parts of the city spread.

The Madura Mills have announced that to-day and to-morrow will be holidays for workers with pay.

Crowds again collected to-day before the Madura Mills, but police dispersed them by the use of tear gas.

A few cases of looting of shops by hooligans were also reported this morning. Near East Masi Street police fired one shot to disperse an unruly crowd but no casualties are reported.

The curfew, which was imposed yesterday from 7 p.m. to 5-30 a.m., will be likewise continued to-day and to-morrow. More than 20 persons were taken into custody this morning.

The Secretary of the Madura Committee of the Communist Party of India which called the hartal yesterday in a statement to the Press regrets that certain elements have taken advantage of the situation and given a communal turn to the hartal. These elements, says the Secretary, have been attempting to fan communal hatred. The party appeals to the people not to play into the hands of such elements but maintain the fullest communal harmony.

The Collector of Madura has convened a conference this afternoon of leading representatives of the various organisations including the Congress and the League to devise measures to restore the situation to normal.

Abdullah's Arrest: Milestone On Road To Freedom

"Jinnah's Opposition Will Not Deter Nationalist Muslims", Says Dr. Khan Sahib

PESHAWAR, June 22 (API): An appeal to the people to "get ready for the march to freedom which may commence to-day or to-morrow" was made by Dr. Khan Sahib, Frontier Premier, at a public meeting held in Peshawar last night in connection with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's arrest.

THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM

Dr. Khan Sahib said when the whole world was in the grip of a revolution we want to take full advantage of this chance and get our country free from foreign domination. It was this desire and thirst for freedom that prompted Shaikh Abdullah to start the National Movement in Kashmir. A stage had now come when the reactionary forces—the British Government, and the State rulers, were unable to suppress the real spirit of freedom among the masses. This suppression on the contrary, would have the opposite effect. Revolutionary people like Shaikh Abdullah and myself would always welcome such pinpricks to stimulate us in our march towards freedom and get our country free where all sections of the people such as Khaksars, Leaguers and Ahrars could live together happily.

MR. JINNAH'S MASTERS

After making an appeal to the audience to get ready for the march for freedom, Dr. Khan Sahib made a reference to Mr. Jinnah's opposition to the inclusion of a Nationalist Muslim in the Interim Government and said "let Mr. Jinnah please his British masters by opposing Nationalist Muslims who have undergone so much sacrifice in the cause of India's freedom. We will go on struggling for India's independence with rapid strides"

INDIAN WHEAT ACREAGE

CALCUTTA, June 22 (A.P.I.): The Indian acreage under wheat in 1945/46 is estimated at 34,538,000 in the All-India first wheat forecast for the year, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics to-day. This is an increase of three per cent over the revised acreage for 1944/45.

QUIT THE AUXILIARY FORCE!

ANGLO-INDIANS SHALL NO MORE PLAY BR. GAME

Leader's Spirited Attack On Betrayal Of Community

NEW DELHI, June 22 (A.P.I.): Vehement criticism of the Cabinet Mission's latest proposal was made by Mr. Frank Anthony, leader of the Anglo-Indian community, addressing the extraordinary general meeting of the community held here today. Representatives from all parts of India, including the Anglo-Indian Provincial M.L.A.'s attended.

Declaring that he was speaking to the community in contrasting moods of intense bitterness and of satisfaction, Mr. Anthony said that his "bitterness which would be shared by all members of the community was at the criminal disservice which had been gratuitously rendered by the Cabinet Mission to the community both in the proposals concerning the Constituent Assembly and the Interim Government. Despite His Majestry's Government's alleged solicitude for the Indian minorities, the Cabinet Mission seems to have been inspired by a desire deliberately to ignore, and even to destroy, the smaller minorities."

DISINGENUOUS EXPLANATION

Mr. Anthony said: "In spite of the Sapru Committee's proposals granting the Anglo-Indians specific representation in a Constituent Assembly, the Cabinet Mission had seen fit to override this vital right of the community." "I was not", said Mr. Anthony, 'convinced one iota by the disingenuous explanation made by the Cabinet Mission in their attempt to explain why no specific representation had been granted in the Constituent Assembly to the smaller minorities. The reason given was that if such specific representation was granted. It would mean the projection into the Constituent Assembly of the weightage enjoyed by the minorities in the Provincial Legislature."

"Yet when an explanation was asked for with regard to the voting rights of the Europeans, the unhesitating reply was made that they had the right to vote. This meant the projection into the Constituent Assembly on behalf of the Europeans of fantastic weightage.

Yet the Mission would have us believe that a few seats granted either to the Anglo-Indians or Indian Christians would have upset the balance between the major communities."

DECEPTION AND SNARE

The proposed Advisory Committee, he said, looked very much like an emasculated after-thought offered as a sop to the smaller minorities. "Quite frankly, we regard this provision as little more than a deception and a snare. No trouble was taken to lay down details such as have been prescribed for the Constitutent Assembly as to the proportion of representation to be enjoyed by the smaller minorities on this Advisory Committee, so as to secure effective represntation of their interests."

The proposals of the Mission, singling out the Ango-Indian community for exclusion from the Interim Government, whose heinousness is accentuated by the fact that the Congress had, in its original plan, recommended a seat for the Anglo-Indian community and even after it was decided to have 14 members urged that an Anglo-Indian should on this occasion be given preference to the Parsis. It would appear that the British authorities were actuated by almost malicious motives against the Anglo-Indians in evolving the proposals for the Interim Government."

QUIT THE AUXILIARY FORCE

"Long enough" continued Mr. Anthony, "have we done the dirty work of this ungrateful Administration. Long enough have we endured as a return for this work not only ingratitude, but now amost deliberate victimisation. We are still being compelled to serve in the Auxiliary Force. This force, I believe, has been recomended for disbandment by the Wilcox Reorganisation Committee. It is only being maintained as a convenience by the Administration in order to crush likely disturbances by other communities in the near future. Once we have served the purpose of the present Administration, the corps will be disbanded, but not before our position with the other communities has been made difficult. The Government has absolutely no right to conscript the Anglo-Indians who are one of the Indian communities. Either the corps should be immediately disbanded or thrown open to members of all the other communlites.

In any case as a mark of our bitter and emphatic protest against the terrible injustice that has been done us by our deliberate exclusion from the Interim Government, I would ask every self-respecting Anglo-Indian immediately to resign from this force which has only been made use of against the peoples of this country."

THIS LAST BLUNDER

Mr. Anthony said that in spite of the "attempts of the British authorities to destroy us politically, we shall not be destroyed. Today we have been rightfully recognised by the nationalist leaders. Our future rights with the Indian leaders are assured. Today we know who our friends and enemies are, and our enemies are not our fellow-Indians and the Indian leaders.

By this last psychological blunder on the part of the British,—we have never been able to understand the peoples of India,—they have succeeded in joining the Anglo-Indians to all the other Indian communities in a deep and implacable and contempt for the British."

BATAVIA, June 22 (Reuter): Two British soldiers were killed and three wounded when a patrol was ambushed by Indonesians on Tuesday night at Jiandjoer, it is officially announced.

Compulsion In Education

Provincial Conference Discusses Problem

POONA, June 22. (API). Subjects like programme of compulsory elementary education, methods of introducing compulsory education, changes in the administrative machinery for this purpose, supply of more trained teachers including women teachers, and "Lokashalas" were discussed today, at the Provincial Educational Conference held here under the Prsidentship of Mr B G Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay.

Nearly 60 members of the Provincial Boards for primary secondary, basic, adult and physical education were present at the Conference which was also attended by nearly 20 members of the Provincial Legislature, amongst those present by special invitation was Mr G V. Mavlankar, Speaker, Central Legislative Assembly. The president of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, and the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr K S Firodia, were also present.

The conference adjourned till tomorrow.

Haganah's Move To Kill Mufti

LONDON, June 22 (Reuter): The Zionist army of National Defence, the Haganah, which is opposing British authority in Palestine, has "sentenced to death" the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin El Husseini, reports the "Daily Herald's" Special Correspondent in Cairo.

"The news comes from an impeccable source and its main significance lies in the fact that the name of the Haganah, as distinct from terrorist organisations, was attached to a copy of the 'death sentence' which was placed in the hands of an eminent Arab", the correspondent says.

MUFTI'S INTENTIONS WHILE IN EGYPT

Br. Ambassador To Ask For Explanation

LONDON June 22 (Reuter).

The British Ambassador in Cairo has been instructed to make representations to the Egyptian Government over the presence in Egypt of Haj Amim El Husseini, the Mufit of Jerusalem, a foreign office spokesman stated today.

Informed quarters in London believe that the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Ronald Campbell, has been instructed to ask the Egyptian Government what are their intentions regarding the Mufit while he remains in Egypt and to explain that Britain would be glad of an assurance that he will not be permitted to be politically active

It is not believed that Britain is asking for the Mufti to be handed over.

MYSTERIOUS MUFTI

CAIRO, June 22 (Reuter): The Mufti of Jerusalem has left with King Farouk and members of the Egyptian Royal Court for Alexandria according to an unconfirmed report here.

JAWAHAR, A DISCIPLINED SOLDIER

Mahatma Is Glad He Is Returning To Delhi From Kashmir

NEW DELHI, June 22 (A.P.I:): Addressing a prayer meeting this evening, Mahatma Gandhi annouced to the gathering that as a disciplined soldier of the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal had decided to return from Kashmir immediately in obedience to the Congress President's instructions, reserving to himself the freedom to go back to Kashmir later. His honour, said Mahatmaji was the honour of the Congress.

He was glad to tell them, Mahatmaji continued, that according to the latest reports received from South Africa, the police there had surrounded the camping ground of the satyagrahis, and had given notice to the White population that baiting of the passive resisters would not be allowed. The passive resisters were not criminals but respectable citizens They were fighting for the vindication of their rights. A self-respecting people they preferred imprisonment to segregation in ghettos. They would resist injustice and oppression with their last breath.

ADVICE TO WHITES OF WORLD

It was open to the South African Government to visit them with the penalty of law or to abrogate the Segregation Act that was contrary to the dictates of humanity. But it would be a dark blot on the history of the white civilization if Lynch law was allowed to have its course in South Africa. He hoped that the South African Government and the civilized conscience of mankind would not allow that. The whites outside South Africa should not allow themselves to be carried away by any misleading propaganda, but should exercise a restraining influence on the South African whites.

Repeating the advice he had given yesterday about keeping the eyes closed during the prayer, Gandhiji, in the course of his remarks before the prayer gathering, recommended the practice of giving rest to the eyes by keeping them shut at times. It would invigorate the eyesight and help them too to turn the gaze inward. He deprecated the craze for the outward scene which had made the modern man convert night into day. And in order to encourage the audience he kept his eyes closed during the 15 minutes he spoke to them.

ITALY WARNS "BIG FOUR"

Refrain From Framing Peace Terms Which Republic Cannot Accept

ROME, June 22. (Reuter): The Italian Cabinet to-day issued a resolution, which it had passed unanimously, calling upon the Big Four Foreign Ministers, now meeting in Paris, to refrain from framing peace terms which the new Italian Republic would be unable to accept.

The implication of the resolution is that all Government Parties would agree to refuse to sign the Peace Treaty in certain circumstances.

The resolution specifically refers to Italy's eastern frontiers.

All Italian Parties, including the Communist Party, in recent weeks have clearly claimed thaot Trieste should be retained insde the Italian State.

Italian Senate Abolished

ROME, June 22. (Reuter): A decree was issued to-day by the Italian Government abolishing the Senate.

The Italian Senate or Upper Chamber was created under the Constitution of 1848 and was retained during Mussolini's Fascist regime. It was composed of eight Royal Princes and an unspecified number of nominees of the King of Italy. In 1940 these numbered 535.

TRIESTE PROBLEM

Compromise Plan In Offing?

PARIS, June 22 (Renter). It is believed in conference quarters here that the Big Four Foreign Ministers are now prepared to accept a compromise on internationalisation of Trieste the Adritic port in dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia which has been a major obstacle to Italian peace settlement, cables Michael Fry, Reuter's Spe? cial Correspondent.

No decision has yet been taken, but there has been preliminary exchange of views on the frontier question.

RESISTERS CHARGED WITH TRESPASS

DURBAN, June 22 (Reuter). Dr G M Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress party charged with trespassing on Corporation land "after having received a special notice from the Corporation forbidding such trespass" (in Umbilo Road Camp), pleaded guilty and was ordered by the magistrate today to come up for sentence on July 22 and meanwhile to be of good behaviour.

A similar order was made in the case of Mr M D Naidoo who with Dr Naicker, was described as a ringleader.

Ten of the remaind were beautioned, and the last was found not guilty.

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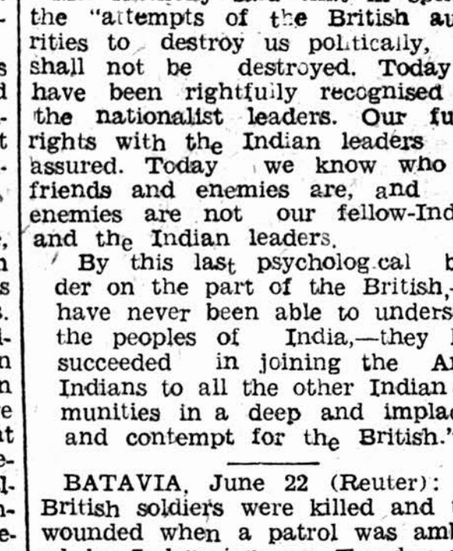

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'WAITING FOR LEFTY'!

The Play That Revolutionized The Stage Tradition Both In Britain And America

By Dr. MULK RAJ ANAND

"Waiting For Lefty"

What a sensation its first presentation caused in London and New York! How it made stage history! How it revitalised the decaying and moribund theatrical tradition of pre-war Europe!..... All these and several other analogous thoughts came into my mind when it was suggested that I should produce "Waiting For Lefty" for the nwely founded English Group of the Indian People's Theatre Association.

A tumble-down, old, disused chapel in Brittania Street, off Gray's Inn Road, bordering upon the Islington slums and Bloomspury. One went up some narrow stairs and found oneself in a small hall, with a hundred hired chairs in it and a small, raised platform jutting out of two alcove-like rooms. The place had been swept clean by some comrade charwoman and the walls whitewashed, but it looked not unlike one of those small halls in Holborn where the down-trodden and their intellectual friends meet to grouse against the Powers that be.

There had been small enthusiastic groups of workers and sympathetic young men and women who had, ever since the slump of 1931, been straining to build up a new theatre in Britain..... What was wanted in those years of unemployed struggles was a conscious effort on the part of a number of like-minded workers and intellectuals who could not only express the grim realities of people's lives but who could have the technique necessary to write and produce better than the fashionable dramatist and actors, and who could break down the outworn conventions of Shaftsbury Avenue and Saint Martin's Lane, which had for generations made it their highly profitable business to present three act plays mainly dealing with the theme of who should go to bed with who.

Theatre Comes To People

The pioneer group which gathered together under the name of Unity Theatre was such a group, because it drew together elements from all the previous efforts and knit them together on the basis of "Waiting for Lefty", a play which expressed, more than any English drama of that time the incidence of the crisis of the early thirties with a straightforward realism informed by a high degree of compassion.

The news of the Brittania Street production spread and the whole of London came to see "Lefty". It was an inspiring sight—the fringe of fashionable London, with their appetites jaded by the hack plays of the West End, climbing up the narrow stairs of the Brittania Street Chapel and sitting on hard chairs and liking it. Of course, these people were the border line cases who were bored enough with the vulgar commercial stage but had not yet made up their minds to turn away from it. Unity's production of "Lefty" decided them.

It was not merely the wild enthusiasm of a few amateurs that made this possible. The implications of Unity's production of "Lefty" were very profound. First of all, this production shifted the emphasis from the mere technical virtuosity of the West End actor to the vitality of raw life itself. Too long had we been given inanity and nothingness wrapped up in perfect technique. Secondly, this production broke down the proscenium more boldly than even Montagu Slater had done in Easter 1916..... Unity's production of "Lefty" was in this regard the first serious and wholly successful attempt to include the audience in the play in Western Europe.

Thirdly, "Lefty" scotched the academic discussion between the 'art for art's sake' pseudo-intellectuals and the art for propaganda vulgarins It brought, as the first Gorky plays had done in Russia, the force of a broad humanism to bear on the petty, niggling, gadget-mongering imitative small minds of the theatre and broken down their resistance to experimental drama.

Significance For India

Now what precisely is the significance of "waiting for Lefty" for the I.P.T.A.?

I feel that in choosing this play the I.P.T.A. English Group have shown an instinctive good sense for there are many reasons, including the ones which were relevant in London ten years ago, and which I have mentioned above, that make this piece an appropriate play for us to-day.

Of course I would rather that I.P.T.A. had commissioned one or two of its members to write a play in English about the new famine which threatens our country. But till we have faith in ourselves, and in each other's capacity to create high pressure art, "Lefty" will do, because, apart from its staccato Americanism, it might have been a play written by an Indian about the present situation among the taxi-men or bus drivers in such a city as Bombay.

The fact that with a few changes of names and a little, very little, adaptation, it becomes a fairly plausible picture of our busmen's lives, shows how eminently sane a choice it is from the point of view of subject matter. And this consideration of the relevance of the subject matter of a European play to our local circumstances ought to be a primary one in the minds of our amateur societies.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, we have no living integral tradition of contemporary drama in our country. That fact may enable I.P.T.A. to start a new tradition. And in this regard "Waiting for Lefty" will be a pointer in the direction to which our drama ought to go, as "They Came to a City" was a sign post for the future. For none of us can evade the basic issues of poverty and social change that are tormenting our souls within the framework of the present situation in our country. As artists we don't want to bore anyone, but writing about the realities of our lives can stir our emotions and inform our will to act, as poetically as the subtlest dissection of the nuances of the soul.

Apart from any influence "Lefty", or the various Living Newspapers of China and America, may have on our writers, in regard to theatrical technique, too, this play may inspire us to scrap the spurious proscenium, which we have all tended to borrow from Western Europe, and go back to the survivals of our folk theatre in Ras, Nautanki Tamasha and Powada and establish the community of spirit between actors and audience which was the greatest attribute of our old drama from the Classical age onwards.

For, at this time of the great struggle for rebirth of our nation, our chief task as intellectuals is to unite our people and express their deepest longings, their highest aspirations and their faith in this struggle—in the age-long struggle that they have waged against tyranny and oppression.

We want our people to come to our theatre and leave it with healthy, revitalised desires, with renewed passions and strengthened wills. We want to fill the souls of our people with visions of beauty—and a feeling of hope.

'MONTY'

(Continued from Page 8)

remarks that he lacks a subtle understanding, but he has an outstanding knack of simplifying a problem and expressing it so precisely that his subordinates find it easy to grasp his intention, and are thus helped in carrying it out to the best of their ability. He himself has said that the secret of command in battle, and of self-confidence in execution, is "to see the few essentials necessary to the successful solution of the problem, and to see how these few essentials can be achieved." In his case, it comes from his chewing power.

Not A Born Leader

I had a sidelight on his way of getting down to a problem at various times in pre-war years when he sent me for criticism papers he had written on modern tactics. Whereas most people would be satisfied with one lot of comments, even if they were disposed to digest them, he would send back a revised version of his paper for further comment. His motto, like Strafford's, was "thorough"—in everything he tackled.

That same intensive power of application marked the development of his commandership. He was by no means a born leader of men. While his efficiency has always earned respect he also had a tendency to "rub people up the wrong way"—including both seniors and subordinates—and in his earlier career had stirred up trouble by his tactless handling of man. On one occasion at least he provoked something approaching a mutiny by impulsive and ill-considered demands. But he had the rare capacity to learn by experience, and the still rarer capacity to learn by other people's experience—as contained in history.

He studied the technique of leadership as demonstrated by the outstanding commanders of the past, and profited by it to produce his own distillation of their arts of appeal to the troops. History showed him the value of the dramatic sense, the note of supreme confidence, the personal touch, and a tinge of lovable eccentricity.

His "Showmanship"

Despite the pained or caustic comments of his fellow generals upon his "showmanship", there can be no doubt that it had a remarkably good effect upon the men of the Eighth Army, inspiring them to great deeds. And it was calculated to serve that purpose, not merely to attract the limelight. Montgomery's magnetism was not a natural product: it was developed by study and thought, but it was none the less a genuine force. He proved that leadership can be learned

In many respects there is a marked resemblance between the two men who led the British Army to victory in the West in the first and second world wars respectively. Both stood out above their fellows by virtue of their exceptional determination, painstaking thoroughness, and supreme self-confidence. But Montgomery has a much keener mind, and more flexibility of mind, than Haig had. Montgomery carried the "infinite capacity of taking pains" to the point where it was really near the mark as a definition of genius. Besides his superiority in tactics, he quickened the spirit of his troops in a way that Haig could never do.

The general level of ability among the British commanders in the second war was considerably higher than in 1914-1918, but Montgomery stood out above his fellows and subordinates like a great peak in a mountain range.

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PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO.
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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

PROSPECTS OF THE FIRST TEST MATCH AT LORD'S. STRONG BATTING FOUNDATION. ENGLAND'S FORMIDABLE COMBINATION. TRADES LEAD IN HARWOOD LEAGUE. TATAS' CHANCES. SERVICE TEAMS MEDIOCRE. CYCLING ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST TO I.O.A.

By the time this article is published the first Test Match between India and England will have commenced at Lord's. I hope most fervently that the Indian skipper would win the toss and there would be no rain to affect their batting. This will certainly give them a lot of advantage over their opponents. The chances are that it may rain on Sunday to present a glue-pot to the batting side on Monday. Conversely speaking, if Walty Hammond wins the toss and above conditions follow Indians may find themselves in a precarious position, unless rain sets in after the match has commenced. Under the prevailing conditions, it does not seem that the play will be unaffected by rain. Then some surprising things may happen.

STRONG BATTING FOUNDATION

It is exceedingly gratifying to see Merchant and Vinoo Mankad forming themselves a grand opening pair. They may be relied upon to lay the foundation for a tall score. Following in their footsteps Pataudi, Hazare, Modi and Amarnath may be expected to put on a handsome structure. Upto the last man, we may hope for a useful contribution, after the disappointing batting performances of Mushtaq Ali and Gul Mahomed. "Pat" should not have sent them in so early at Portsmouth. Were they placed lower down in the batting order, they might have fared better. Weak as the Indian team is in fielding, these two are almost indispensable—first class fieldsmen as they are. I should not be at all surprised, therefore, if they are given a chance to appear at Lord's. What they need is a little restraint and watchfulness when batting. Our fielding has not shown much of an improvement yet. The English weather is in a measure responsible for it. It has been the worst for many a year. That's a pity!

ENGLAND'S FORMIDABLE COMBINATION

England has selected a formidable combination, under the leadership of the veteran Walter Hammond, to face the tourists. There are five top class batsmen in the team and they are Hutton, Washbrook, Compton, Hammond and Hardstaff. Three specialist bowlers in Bowes, Bedser and Wright,—two all-rounders, Smailes and Ikin, who both bowl righthand and bat left hand—and a wicket-keeper-batsman, Gibb. According to C. B. Fry, "It is a thoroughly good team—and it is very much the team most of us expected." It is generally agreed that it will be hard for the Indians to dismiss them twice in a three-day-match. Knowing the strength of our attack as we do, we cannot be too optimistic to expect otherwise. I only hope that our players will rise to the occasion and acquit themselves creditably.

TRADES LEAD IN HARWOOD LEAGUE

Monsoon has set in in Bombay in right earnest, which will give the heavy European sides considerable advantage over their lighter Indian opponents. It remains to be seen how Trades India maintain their leadership in the senior Harwood League. No doubt all their players play with boots on when the conditions are wet—and they use them with advantage too. But "beef and brawn" has an added advantage when scientific play becomes difficult. If the Indian forwards could be persuaded to shoot at every opportunity, and pass the ball to their unguarded colleagues at opportune moments there should be no difficulty for them to win through. Trades are however, weak still in their pivotal position. If their winghalves and inside-forwards help him adequately, Mohideen may do his bit satisfactorily.

TATA'S CHANCES

Tatas, the reigning Champions, have lost three valuable points needlessly. This gave the Royal Air Force an easy opportunity to take up the second position. With the out-break of the monsoon, they are sure to consolidate—and even improve it. The Indian side possess the best defence in Bombay. If they could improve their attacking line, especially in the shooting department, they have every chance of retaining their title. As I have said before, if Joveniano, the spearhead of their attack, pays more attention to the leather, things might be much better for them.

SERVICE TEAMS MEDIOCRE

R.A.F. is the only European side which has any say in the Championship at present. I have not however been much impressed by their display. It may be due to the fact that their predecessors were so good to watch. It is quite possible that they will show improved form now. Otherwise soccer generally has been of a disappointing nature this season. E.H.Q. now turned into Movement Control, is off the mark. Although they stand fourth in the table, they are not anywhere near the standard which placed them at its head two years ago. The others are of a definitely poor qualify. It is really a wonder that Goans and Karnatakis, who run tournaments for the development of the game among their own communities cannot produce anything better than the staff exhibited at the Co-operage now-a-days.

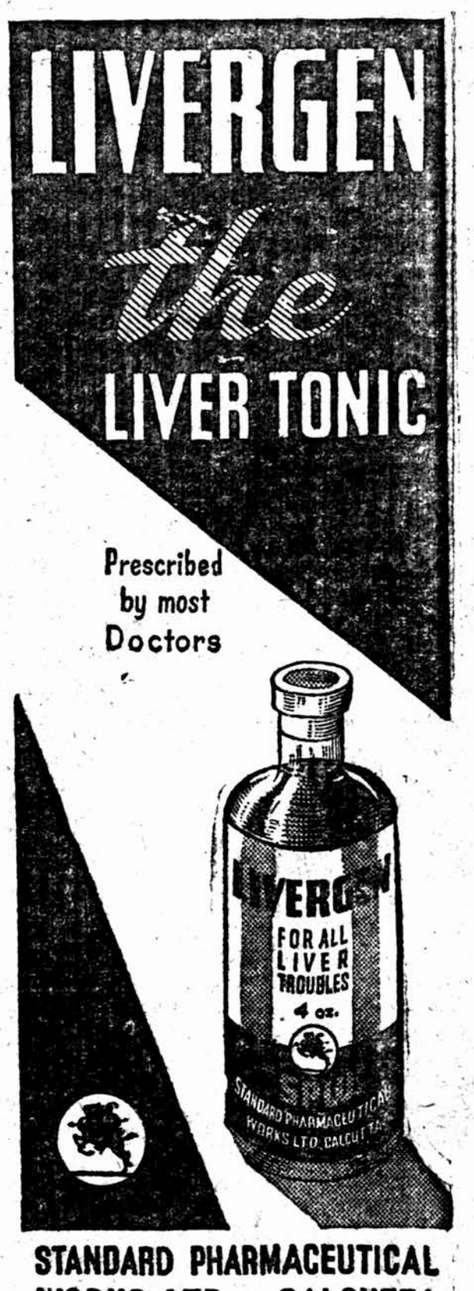
CYCLING ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

In regard to the cycling fiasco in Bombay, the B.P.C.A. has passed the following resolution:—"The members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Cycling Association are disappointed at the way the Cycling Selection Trials were held by the National Cyclists Federation of India on June 9, 1946, round the Oval, for the 1946 World Cycling Championships. The trials had no backing of the various Provincial Bodies controlling cycling

"This Committee appeals to the Indian Olympic Association to stop this blot on the cycling movement in India, by organising a properly constituted trial incorporating the championship events as held by the Union Cycliste Internationale, in conjunction with the co-operation of the Controlling Bodies for cycling from the various provinces of India.

"This Body also appeals to the Indian Olympic Association to prevent the cyclists selected by the National Cyclists' Federation of India from representing this country at the 1946 World Cycling Championships to be held at Zurich, Switzerland, as these cyclists are not and can never be the representatives of India by any stretch of imagination."

I wonder what is B.P.O.A. doing in the matter!



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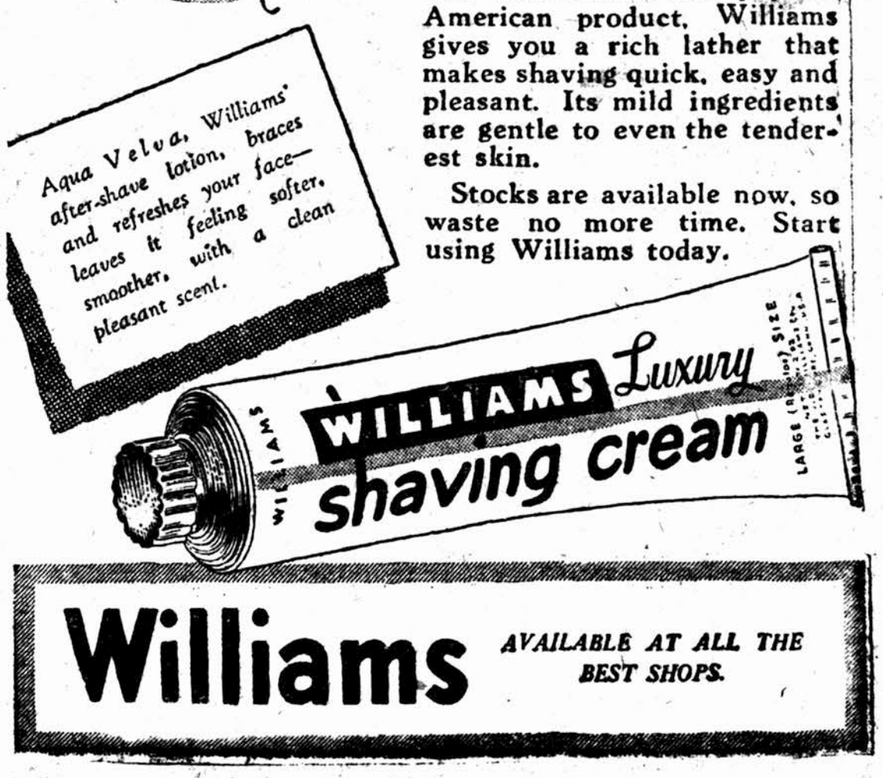
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Let us talk it over —

The other day I met a friend who has just returned from England. He was bubbling with all praise for the English people, both men and women, though I could discern his subtle partiality for the latter. However, I thought the better of it and had to desist from a bit of leg-pulling for the simple reason that his charming, 'girl-of-a-bride was with him. (You have got to be careful about a new bride whether she happens to be the wife of a brother, a cousin or a friend, if you want to be sure of a good reception at her new home!)

This England-returned gentleman painted a picture of the women and their high efficiency; how a meagre staff of three or four women managed a post-office in a very busy part of London, where an unending stream of packages, parcels and people kept flowing in towards the girl at the counter. There would be no scramble amongst the people, nor a wrinkle on the countenance of the woman attendant. Everyone tried to co-operate and was rewarded with a pleasant smile as she handed over the postage stamps, registrations receipts, etc., to the people in the queue.

* * *

Of course my friend had much to complain about over-crowding in hotels, the food, the high rates and even the service. But that was all due to the all round shortage in food, materials and servants. It was very interesting to hear how the nation tries to get round the shortage of hands in particular. In some places, he told, one could purchase newspapers entirely by oneself alone —there was no newsboy to give it to you! You had just to take your place in the queue (the queue, it seems to be omnipresent in England!) pick up a paper from the rack, put the pennies in a small box and, if necessary, also get the rest of the change from it (what a chance to decamp with the whole amount! Could such a thought harbour in the breast of a patriotic Briton?)

Speaking about buses he said they were far-far-better managed than in our wretched Bombay. Even the double-deckers are looked after by one woman-conductor alone, who wouldn't have anyone standing in the gangway. Moreover no one took a bus ride at the cost of the company —he would either leave the "exact fare" on the seat or hand it on to the next person in case the fair conductress was too busy elsewhere.

* * *

My God! How these stories—the stuff sounds like stories—when we witness a different manifestation of the English east of Suez—reeks my soul with shame and pain! When will we cultivate the simple sense of discipline, and consideration for others? No wonder England survived the dark and dangerous days of the Blitz when she stood all alone! She has reason to be proud that she was all alone.

But how shall India who enjoyed once upon a time a Golden Age or Ram Rajya, when no one committed a theft or spoke a lie,—when will she raise her head in deserving pride? We who suffer so much poverty and humiliation at the hands of foreign rulers, why do we become suddenly impatient when it comes to putting up with little privations for our own people? We raise a hue and cry if a small quota of our food or cloth ration is cut in order to send supplies to the remote villages badly in need of them.

As for corruption and sense of responsibility to one's duty from the highly paid big official to the lowly paid wreck of a labourer, we are all guilty. We certainly cannot get away with these by pointing our fingers at an alien government as the root cause of it. A nation ill-affords to indulge in such self-deception on the eve of its attainment of FREEDOM.

—*Leela*

The Spinster Picks A Staff Of 2,000

By DOUGLAS BROWN

UNO, following the necessary tradition of the old League of Nations, has called back into existence that anomalous creature of dispersed and rarefied loyalties, the international civil servant.

Professionally Stateless, condemned to suppress his patriotic feelings, forbidden to receive awards or favours from his own countrymen, mysteriously immune from taxation, arrest or civil prosecution, he glides through the corridors of internationally-owned palaces like a disembodied spirit. Working for an ideal rather than for a flag, he has to sublimate those tribal instincts which most of us find such a comforting substitute for thought.

Though he is striving valiantly for mankind, there are no battle-cries or banners in his crusade. He seems colourless, anchorless, remote, a political neuter.

Dedicated Beings

Other internationalists have their specific causes which answer to an emotional need. The Freemasons, the Jesuit, the Marxist, the universal scientist or scholar, the world campaigner for Esperanto or women's rights—all these have their natural enthusiasms. The international civil servant must forego them. Working for no master but a shifting committee, having no cause to champion but the common denominator of half a hundred bickering nations, he lives in an emotional vacuum. It requires an intellectual faith to sustain him.

A plump, middle-aged English spinster who likes China tea will hand out jobs to 2,000 dedicated servants—needed by U.N.O.—a group of people of all ages, races, and talents who will renounce their national feelings and ambitions so as to constitute the machinery by which the statesmen can save the world from final destruction in another war.

From her they will be given a sense of common purpose. This is the story of Miss Mary Smieton, who has been lent by the British Ministry of Labour for the £3,500 a year tax-free post of U.N.O. Director of Personnel, a post for which she did not apply.

When UNO gets properly established there will be some 2,000 international civil servants, men and women, in its employ. It is odd to think that these remote and dedicated beings, the Vestal Virgins of world politics—Czechs, Poles, Britons, Russians, Americans, Brazilians, and so on, who for professional purposes mysteriously cease to be Czechs or anything else—will take their vows (for that would seem to be the appropriate phrase) through a plump and middle-aged spinster who could never be taken for anything but English.

She Will Try To Forget

Miss Mary Guillan Smieton, aged 43, the new UNO Director of Personnel, will herself, of course, loyally undergo the denationalisation process. When she lands in New York soon she will honestly try to forget her national prejudices. And she will not become Americanised, still less Continental European. She will not even become, in the usual sense of the epithet, cosmopolitan. She will somehow become detached, suspended, indeterminate; in other words, an international civil servant.

The great thing about Miss Smieton is that she will succeed in this by simply remaining English. She is a splendid example of those terrifyingly efficient yet strangely attractive professional women which seem to be a speciality of this island. Such women are instantly recognized; but they are more difficult to describe. Perhaps their chief grace is a kind of inward poise which makes them not necessarily equal to any situation but unabashed by it. They simply do their best in any circumstances, knowing it to be nearly always a very good best.

At the moment Miss Smieton has hardly spared a thought for UNO. She is still tackling, with competent charm, each intricate day's work of an Under Secretary at the British Ministry of Labour.

Round The Rock Garden

One can picture her in the evening, well-dressed but far from glamorous, returning by bus to her pleasant old house at Richmond, glancing round the rock garden where the irises are just coming into bloom, and carefully making herself a cup of China tea. One can picture her during the 'blitz' doing much the same thing, except that the tea would be drunk a little more quickly to allow for the troublesome but necessary, and therefore wholeheartedly accepted, duties of an air raid warden. And tomorrow, in Manhattan, there will be the same gentle and effective routine, and the same passionate devotion to duty.

To women of Miss Smieton's type academic honours come easily. But they are not blue-stockings: they tackle man-sized jobs without fuss. They are feminists in the subtle sense that they never use the word, since they take it for granted that men and women are intellectually equal. They develop a quizzical charm of their own and the power of infecting others with the sense that life, if not a mad adventure, is at any rate well worth living. Their chief fault is that they seldom marry, which is a biological loss.

Miss Smieton, throughout her career, has been tackling with great sucess a job which is traditionally supposed to be beyond the scope of her sex, the job of handling men and women. At the Ministry of Labour, which she joined after graduating at Oxford in philosophy, politics and economics, she has dealt fairly, courteously, and tactfully with the employment problems of millions.

With Equanimity

When war came she first played a large part in organizing the multifarious activities of the Women's Voluntary Service; and then, under the Director-General of Manpower, she applied herself to the gigantic task of the compulsory mobilisation of the women of Britain. Her promotion to the rank of Under Secretary came this year.

She never applied for the UNO job. It would not have occurred to her to do so. Once it was offered her, however, she accepted it with complete equanimity. London or New York. Whitehall or the 'couloirs' of a transatlantic New Geneva: to Miss Smieton the principles are the same. They are loyalty, painstaking organisation, and, by special grace, the occasional flash of psychic understanding.

The task ahead would frighten many highly experienced male administrators. The admirable Geneva tradition has somehow got dispersed since the Palace of Nations became the empty tomb of betrayed ideals. The new UNO Secretariat is starting very much from scratch. The functions of the Security Council are such as demand an executive band of officials with powers only dreamed of in Geneva. The League had never more than 600 civil servants; UNO will need at least 2,000.

Secretary-General Lie, titular head of the Secretariat, is immersed in wider affairs of policy, and it will be largely left to Mary Smieton to gather together and inspire the devoted group of men and women who will constitute the technical machinery for saving world peace. How will she find them?

Thousands Write For Jobs

At first sight it might appear that she has plenty of choice. It is already known that UNO will offer higher salaries than any national civil service in the world (Miss Smieton herself jumps from a heavily taxed £1,525 a year to a tax-free £3,500). Conditions of service and pension rights are attractive, and New York is a pleasant spot to live in. Already an aeroplane has left Prestwick, Scotland, for America with 51 enormous packages, representing 5,500 unsolicited applications for U.N.O. jobs that have accumulated in London alone.

However, Miss Smieton, if she had yet given thought to the matter, would hardly place much reliance on these 51 packages. They are unlikely to solve the problem of filling satisfactorily all the positions in the retinue of the Security Council, in the research departments on economic and social affairs, in the colonial or "trusteeship" section, in the publicity and legal departments, and in the general administration.

People for these posts have to be drawn from all age-groups (a civil service in which everyone was either old, young, or middle-aged would not work) and from the most diverse academic and cultural backgrounds. Above all they have to be selected in accordance with the principle delicately described in the Preparatory Commission's report as that of "the widest geographical basis", which, being interpreted, means that if Bolivia supplies ten U.N.O. officials of a certain grade Peru would certainly not be content with nine.

Expert Eyes

UNO, it is recognised, will have to pay dearly for talent. A United Nations functionary has to sacrifice all chances of honours, popularity, or commercial success at home. He cuts himself off from the current of life in his own country. In so doing he is clearly taking a risk: at this time of day there is no need to emphasise what that risk is.

No UNO post has yet been advertised. The higher ones probably never will be; they will be filled, as in Miss Smieton's own case, by people recommended by the Governments of their respective countries. For other posts some sort of examination system will be devised. It will, however, be difficult to equate by a written test a Chinaman with a Dutchman, or a brilliant leader of a resis-

(Continued on Page 21)

Miss Mary Smieton.

International Civil Servant

WOMEN'S PAGE

Mrs. Violet Alva, who has been elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Already well-known in the legal, journalistic and Congress circles, she has now a new field for her activities.

SRI AUROBINDO CIRCLE

The Bombay group of ardent admirers and followers of Sri Aurobindo, the illustrious mystic philosopher of Pondicherry Ashram, have just published the Second Number of the Sri Aurobindo Circle. Like its predecessor, the present volume too provides a rich treat of Aurobindan literature, in the shape of poems, dissertations on his philosophy and poetry and other contributions of religious and cultural interest. The place of honour in the Number is given to a poem of 31 stanzas of rare beauty, entitled "A God's Labour", from the pen of Sri Aurobindo himself. J. A. Chadwick, K. D. Sethna, Dilip Kumar Roy, Nishikanto, and Minnie D. Sethna are among the others whose poetical compositions also figure in the volume. A number of letters of Sri Aurobindo, apparently hitherto unpublished, dealing with subjects like" different approaches to the divine", "divine guidance", "superstition" and "spiritual value of poetry", are included in the volume. The "piece de resistance", however, of the number, is a lengthy contribution from the pen of Mr. K. D. Sethna, on "A new Age of mystical Poetry"—ushered in by Sri Aurobindo. Mr. Sethna enters into an elaborate comparison of the achievements in the realms of spiritual poetry of Occidental and Oriental poets like Vaughan, A.E., D. H. Lawrence, Swinburne, Symonds, Tagore, Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and Thompson, with those of Sri Aurobindo. A short contribution by the "Mother" on "The Virtues", one on India's "Early contact with Islam" by Sisir Kumar Mitra, and another on "Vedic Wisdom in the Vedanta" by T. V. Kapali Sastry are among other articles of interest in the Number. There are two illustrations, one of Sri Aurobindo at the age of eleven and another of the "Mother". The Number, which is neatly printed at the Ashram Press, Pondicherry, will be prized by all admirers of the Pondicherry philosopher.

I.C.W.A. Publications

International Law and the War in East Asia, by *Prof. Gorakhnath Sinha*, (Oxford University Press).

This is the fifth of Indian Council of World Affairs Papers, published by the Council which is "an unofficial and non-political body founded in 1943 with the object of encouraging and facilitating the scientific study of Indian and International affairs". This pamphlet deals mainly with the conduct of Japan in the international sphere. The author admits that an important section of international law deals with the cases of insurgency or defection on the part of a section of the population of a state to set up a separate government or seize the state itself. Beyond, however, a reference to the I.N.A., the author omits to do justice to the theme. The pamphlet has only an academic interest, as much water has flowed since 14th September 1945 when it was composed.

Transition in India from War to Peace, by *Dr. Gyan Chand*, As. 8 (Oxford University Press).

The author ably discusses the urgent and important problems of the reabsorption of the demobilised soldier, the increase of production, the stabilisation of prices, writing off of the sterling balances, the difficult exchange position, expansion of note-issue, etc., and offers his own solution. The examination of these problems by such a competent person as the author has a practical utility for Indians, whether or not India is transferred to them as a going concern.

Indian Emigration to America, by *Dr. S. Chandra Sekhar*, Lecturer, University of Pennsylvania; As. 6 (Oxford University Press).

The question of admission of Indians to American citizenship is receiving attention in the U.S.A. Here, the author tells of the early arrivals in 1900, the disabilities imposed on them and the position of immigrants, isolated and hemmed in by discriminatory legal restrictions. The author hopes; "Now all this will be changed". The book incidentally tells us of the occupations followed by many of our brethren across the seas.

Is There A God!

The Truth about God, by *D. Y. Deshpande*, M.A., Morris College, Nagpur. Re. 1. (Hind Kitabs, Bombay).

The disgruntled writer of this pamphlet, with his finite intelligence, sets forth to know the Infinite, and after laborious destructive argument, comes to the opinion that "it is best to suspend our judgment on Him until such time as He sees fit to endow us with better means of knowing Him". In view of these inconclusive lines with which the book terminates, the title of the pamphlet is singularly inappropriate. Whilst the author is welcome to suspend judgment, others, like Tennyson, have already found Him; "Whom we that have not seen Thy face, with faith and faith alone embrace, believing what we cannot prove"—and have been happy.

PAKISTAN—FOR ARYANS

"Saptasi ndhava", by *Bode R. Punja bi*, pp. 140, Rs. 3 (Northern India Publishers, Mohini Road. Lahore).

In this book the author attempts to show that the Hindus and the Sikhs inhabiting the Pakistan area, are more truly blood-brothers of the Muslims in the same area, than of the Hindus inhabiting the Non-Pakistan area. The latter are described by the author, who professes to be "apart from the noise of politicians' strife", as "Banias". The Indian National Congress is described as "the powerful instrument of Banias". A doleful picture is drawn of the lot of Pakistan residents, if they do not become separate from the rest of India. The author draws well a distinction between Aryan and Dravidian culture, but is on weak ground, and renders disservice to the country, when he seeks to draw antithesis and to sow the seeds of discord between Aryan culture in the Pakistan area and Aryan culture in the non-Pakistan area.

N. H. P.

The Oxford University Press has just published "India A Re-Statement" Ey Sir Reginald Coupland Demy 8vo Pp. 320 12s. 6d.

In this book the author attempts to state facts about the British connection with India in a single volume.

SARCASTIC

The secretary of a provincial branch of a big insurance company was entertaining his general manager, and suggested a game of golf. It happened that the secretary was in unusually good form, and the game ended at the twelfth hole.

The manager was annoyed at being beaten, and inquired acidly, as he picked his ball off the green

Adwait Philosophy

1. "ANANYA ASHRAYA AND ASAMARPIT TYAG" By D. P. Parikh of Kakroli. Published by Shri Shuddhadwait Samsad, Ahmedabad—Price Rs. 0-3-0
2. "SHRI BHAKTI PRATAK-SHILA"—Translated by Mohanlal D. Gandhi—Published by the Sharad Karyalaya, Modasa for the above Samsad—Price. Re. 1-.
3. "SHRI HARIRAYJI" By J. G. Shah, M.A.—Published by the above Samsad—Price. Rs. 1-.

All the three books deal with the highly technical pure *Adwait* philosophy of Vallabhacharya, which has played a large part in moulding the religious life of the Hindus of Gujarat and some parts of the north, such as Mathura, Vrindaban etc. The life and teachings of one of Vallabha's highly philosophical descendants, Hari Rayji, is a book written with the object of making popular the tenets of the creed founded by his ancestor, by means of lucid exposition and leading his followers to attain salvation through the path of devotion (Bhakti) which he expounds as Love for the Infinite (Prema). The first book contains essays on those subjects which are set out in its title. They emphasise the fact that there is no refuge for us but in God, and for attaining that, one has to surrender this self to Him. The second book is the translation of a work called "Shri Vallabh" written by a Jesuit Father, Rev. P. Johanns S. J. It is part of a series called "A Synopsis to Christ Through the Vedantas". Wherever Father Johanns as a Christian, was bound to differ from the tenets of Vallabh's creed, he has frankly done so, but that does not prevent him from giving his need of praise and appreciation to the founder of the philosophy. European scholars have been attracted very much by it and the book of the German Professor, Helmuth von Glassenat, on the Principles of Shri Vallabhacharya *is well-known to those interested in the subject. The observations of Mr. D. V. Sankalia, B.A., L.L.B. in the performance of Father Johanns are well worth perusal. The book* is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject.

K.

"Tell me, Mr. Blank, what do you do besides play golf!"

*

"What are you waiting for?" whispered the wedding guest.

"Bride's father's a plumber," replied the verger. "He forgot to bring her."

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Somebody said the other day, "Children should be taught to behave well in company." That's all right. But should he not think it over again?

We shall never make children into ladies and gentlemen by training them to put on their best manners when they put on their best clothes.

Good manners are good always, but they are only good if they are natural. Let the child behave well at play and in the kitchen, and he will behave well in company without knowing it.

★ ★ ★

The umbrella is not one of the recognised weapons of warfare—As a matter of fact, during the Monsoon, it is so very helpful. However, it has been the cause of many casualities.

There was a news in the papers that a man was lying in a hospital in danger of losing the sight of his left eye owing to a carelessly brandished umbrella.

The sharp ferrule of an umbrella in the eyes is almost as dangerous as a bayonet, and the carelessness with which umbrellas are often carried and flourished might almost be counted criminal. Certainly it shows a selfish lack of consideration for other people.

A man who opens his umbrella into another men's face, or who carries his umbrella under his arm with its ferrule at a dangerous angle, is lacking both in sense and good manners.

★ ★ ★

Going through a foreign journal, I read of a young girl who went on a sea voyage on a yacht which carried Gladstone and Tennyson among the guests. She wrote afterwards in a letter:—

"Tennyson and I were great friends. He used to read to me every day. I cannot imagine being frightened by Tennyson, although a good many of them were—he is so child-like, and so much too big to be afraid of".

So it is with human race and its creator. God is so much too big to be afraid of. He is so big that we call Him our Father. It is littleness that destroys. Look a the microbe!

★ ★ ★

Said the Robin to the Sparrow:
"I should really like to know
Why these anxious human beings
Rush about and worry so!"
Said the Sparrow to the Robin:
"Friend, I think that it must be
That they have no Heavenly Father
Such as cares for you and me".

★ ★ ★

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls went for an excursion to Badlapur, and Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers to Mulund. Naturally, they had a very happy time together. Bhavnagar Balkan-ji-Bari is going on strongly. and a Balkan-ji-Bari Centre is soon to be started at Bhuj (Cutch). Thus is Balkan-ji-Bari making a slow and steady progress.

Those who have not joined the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association should now get themselves enrolled immediately. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada-"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will be proud to have joined it!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Pushpa Bhawan Children on an Outing in a Garden

LIGHTNING FREAKS

It Can Cure As Well As Kill

BY DAVID G. JOHNSTON

The recent case of a Leeds man, blind for three years, whose sight was suddenly restored to him during a thunderstorm adds one more instance to the long list of "lightning freaks", although in this case the lightning does not appear actually to have struck the blind men.

There are recorded instances of men and women suffering from severe nervous trouble completely cured after being struck by lightning and I know of a man who got sunstroke in the East and suffered from severe headaches for years until he was struck by lightning. He survived unhurt and never suffered with the headaches again.

SHOCK THERAPY

These freakish results are, perhaps, becoming more understandable with the development of what medical men call "shock therapy". Subjecting the patients to severe shocks, either with electricity or drugs is now an accepted treatment in a certain limited range of mental and "nervous" diseases, and although a certain danger is involved, the results have often been remarkable with great improvement from what was until recently considered an incurable condition.

But it is not only diseases due to "nerves" that are sometimes cured by lightning. Some fifty years ago a French inn keeper who had been crippled by rheumatism and could hardly walk was struck by lightning on his door step. He was stunned and remained unconscious for ten hours. When he recovered he found that his rheumatism was gone. Amongst other recorded "cures" are those of a man at Tunbridge Wells who had been paralytic for twenty years and of a man who after being unconscious for hours after being struck found he was cured of both the blindness and paralysis with which he had been afflicted. In this case, however, the blindness was replaced by deafness.

DEATHS AND BURNS

The effects of being struck by lightning are, of course, far more often bad than good. Death is sometimes due to electrocution, but more often the result is very severe burns. These burns are generally characteristic and sometimes may be extraordinary. For instance, a native caddie in South Africa some years ago was killed by lightning and a hole was found burned right through his tongue.

Apparently he had placed his pay, a small coin, in his mouth for safe keeping just before the lightning struck. The coin became white hot and burned through his tongue. According to the report the lightning struck the caddie on his head, travelled twice round his body and then down his leg, marking its track with burns. It ended by splitting the sole of the boy's shoe. The golfer for whom he was carrying was knocked down and stunned, but recovered.

There have been a remarkable number of cases of people being stunned or rendered speechless. Curiously I have no records of them being blinded, although that is the immediate apparent effect of the bright light. Some years ago a man at Eastbourne was struck and unhurt except that his clothes were set on fire and that he was speechless. The fire was beaten out by a passer-by and the man recovered his speech. The remarkable freak in this case was that he had in his pocket a comb and a box of matches. The box of matches was untouched, but the comb was so completely consumed that no trace of it was ever found.

Celluloid seems to be particularly vulnerable to lightning and has been responsible for a number of freaks. For instance, some years ago a man at Ramsgate running for shelter was struck as he set foot on the metal mat at the entrance to an inn. He was not hurt but suddenly found his collar loose. The lightning had melted his celluloid collar stud!

CLEAN SHAVE!

All metal, of course, "attracts" lightning and some remarkable freaks are recorded in this connection. In one case a man was shaving when the razor was struck by lightning. The man was unhurt, but the razor, an "open" one, was hurled across the bathroom and embedded in the wall. When the man saw what a narrow escape from decapitation he had had, he fainted! There are many cases of lightning, without the aid of a razor, completely shaving men and women. A girl in Oise had her hair removed as expertly as a barber could have done it, but felt nothing and did not realise what had happened until she looked in a mirror. Dr. Gaultier de Cahubry not only had his beard shaved off by lightning, but was never able to grow it again.

There is a theory that motor cars are safe from being struck by lightning, either because they are "insulated" and provide no earth to the ground or because they form a "Faraday cage". In fact they have been struck. The insulation of the rubber tyres would not be effective against the tremendous surge of a lightning stroke. In one case at Billericay some years ago, a car was struck and no apparent damage was done, but the engine would not start. Examination showed that the distributor points had been melted!

IMMUNITY FACTOR

Scientists have spent much effort trying to find out why lightning strikes in particular places. The work is not of mere interest, but of real value to insurance companies and electrical transmission undertakings. The latter alone lose millions of pounds a year through damage to lightning. It is not simply a matter of "chance". Amongst the discoveries made was the fact that the ancient idea of water diviners that lightning strikes where there is an underground stream seems correct. The electrified zone extends about a hundred yards. In fact use has been made of this discovery in the U.S.A. where electric transmission towers are "earthed" to the stream. This prevents the lightning surging into the cables and damaging them.

Another old idea confirmed by observation is that birds are never struck by lightning and that houses where swallows build are safe. The explanation of the immunity conferred by swallows is now that they build their nests over or near underground water.

MORE PREDICTABLE

Experiments carried out with model villages some years ago for American insurance companies led to new recommendations about lightning conductors. It was found that they should have sharp tips and that where ornamental balls and even weather vanes were erected, the value of the conductor was very much less. It was found that metal fences, a considerable lightning risk, could be made fairly safe by being "grounded" at intervals and that there was no risk in the ground connection of a lightning conductor being used as a radio earth. Lightning passed down the very easy path to the earth in preference to passing to the radio which remained quite unharmed.

The place where lightning will strike and the results it may have are becoming much more predictable, except in the case of human beings where the path it takes may depend upon a single drop of moisture at the back of the neck (which resulted in a man being killed in England a few years ago) or a pair of rubber goloshes, which saved a golfer whose companion beside him was killed.

THE FOREIGN SCENE

World-Rocking Revolutionism Sweeping

BY 'VIGILANTE.'

Despite the interplay of powerful and well-entrenched international forces and its impact on the developments of political Europe, the latest news from every European capital and various parts of the world clearly shows that the process of revolutionism is patterning the post-war world.

RULE OF REPUBLICS

In France, the Popular Republican Movement has scored a decisive victory and an Italy still dominated by socio-political forces of reaction has dealt a richly deserved and devastating blow to the discredited monarchy. Although the men of reaction in Southern Europe appear like cancer cells submerged in inaccessible lymphatic channels and the danger of metastaic growth is always present, the strong resurgent forces that saw the downfall of cunning men scheming to maintain the status quo of reaction monopoly and negation of progressive forces have once again defeated irresistibly the combined forces of the 'ancient regime.'

The results of the popular plebiscite has saved Italy from a tragic fate and the historic event is going to produce far-reaching repercussion amongst the neighbouring countries where fascism still survives. The UNO Sub-Committee investigating Francisco Franco's record found itself unable to resist the indictment of evidence contained in 45,000 pages and neither Admiral Leahy nor the friends of Franco amongst the ruling cliques in London and Washington could succeed in prolonging the torture of the gallant Spaniards. The UNO decision would act as a signal for the Spaniards to rise and overthrow tyranny and oppression imposed on them Portugal, however strongly held down, must follow Spain.

LONDON & MOSCOW

Bevin's latest statement on British foreign policy undertones the fear of forces that are gathering fresh momentum. The entire Greek policy, so disastrously pursued by the British Foreign Office must defeat itself. Bevin's contention that Soviet diplomacy seeks to Sovietize every foreign territory is not supported by facts. The Soviet foreign policy is actually pursuing a course dictated by a realistic understanding of the post-war forces. Moscow is determined to wreck UNO if it discovers that London is using it as a substitute for military power—which is the decisive factor in politics.

The history of Anglo-American 'interests' in the Balkan and other East European countries shows that they have consisted of operations of investment capital and control of economic life of the millions of backward populations. There is no evidence to show that the pre-war cartel capitalism is dead or that the death-like stranglehold of financial and economic control of South-Eastern Europe has relaxed.

Russia is simply trying to keep out the pre-war forces capital investment and political control exerted through the effective means of money. Russia is determined to encourage democratic elements in the neighbouring countries to establish regimes that would offer maximum guarantee against quislingcraft. The economic and industrial organization of these countries is a strategic factor of peace and security not only for Russia but for the whole world. With the elimination of highly industrialised Germany, these countries can now look to Moscow, Prague and Vienna for exchange of machine goods for their agricultural produce and undertake a programme of partial industrialization.

IS THIS DEMOCRACY?

The 'iron curtain' drawn over Europe by Moscow is nothing but a programme of reorganization of the economy of countries that have always been used as strategic springboards for offensive military action against Russia by the cartels and their henchmen in the ruling cliques in London and Washington. If this is 'democracy', Russia is certainly anti-democratic. But this is 'not' democracy: it is just a 'facade' of democracy. It is not 'economic' democracy which is essential if recurrent wars are to be averted. Russia's own security is linked with the protection of vulnerable countries periodically involved in power political armed conflict.

A check-up of the administration of Allied occupied countries both in Europe and Asia clearly shows that wrong policies are being pursued. Russia is alone in extending support to the German democratic and patriotic elements that are capable of restoring the tradition of democracy that, contrary to popular belief, Germany in her greatness and progress had known. Both in Germany and Japan no effort should be spared to encourage genuine democratic forces and not the elements of privilege who are adopting popular democratic 'cliches' to stabilize themselves. Are the Allied Powers doing this?

THE SPINSTER PICKS A STAFF OF 2,000

(Continued from Page 19)

tance movement with a cloistered University professor.

That is where the appraising, experienced brown eyes of Miss Smieton will come in. Where a personal interview is concerned they will probably be decisive, and an "Advisory Group of Experts" will no doubt itself be dependent on her expert advice.

Lower-grade staff will be recruited locally, in defiance of the "geographical basis" principle. There would be little sense in scouring the world for a charwoman or a typist. And here it should be made clear that the British girls who have been complaining about inadequate allowances in New York have nothing to do with the first to admire her, then to trust her [illegible] British [illegible]

dependent, therefore, on the British Treasury.

Tactful Assumption

Having got her team together, and populated what the cynics might call a Tower of Babel made of ivory, Miss Smieton will have to inspire this diverse 2,000 with a sense of common purpose. She will do it in her quiet, English way, by tactfully assuming that all, like herself, will pull their full weight.

Her method of relieving nervous tension will be to ignore it; and the tension will disappear all right. Those who have worked with her here are convinced that the denationalised Czechs, Poles, and others will learn and at last to give her quite a large measure of (slightly timid) affection.

But Miss Smieton herself is due in course of time to step back on to firmer ground. When her organisation is running smoothly, when 2,000 men and women of all ages, races, and talents have proved they can do the technical part of saving this staggering globe from atomic destruction, the UNO Director of Personnel will return to England.

The British Ministry of Labour will reclaim her. One day a deputy there will hand over to her a well-kept file. By that time, Heaven knows what use the politicians will have made of UNO. But in ten minutes Miss Under Secretary Smieton will be immersed in familiar problems; the day's work will pan out before her on well tried Whitehall lines. At the end of it she will return by bus to her pleasant house at Richmond, walk round the rock garden, and carefully make herself a cup of China tea.

"So you and your neighbour are not on speaking terms?"

"No. He sent me a can of oil to use on my lawn-mower when I started to cut the grass at six in the morning."

"And what did you do?"

"Sent it back and told him to [illegible]

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Eighty-four years after a bloody civil war was fought (allegedly) for the liberation of the Negroes in the United States of America.

A Negress, Irene Morgan, was fined ten dollars for the "crime' of violating the segregation regulations by refusing to sit in the rear of a bus and demanding to sit with the White passengers while travelling from Virginia to Mary land,

An educated (?), supposedly enlightened American in responsible position, Governor Thomas Balley of Mississipi, openly declared without the least qualm of conscience: "Segregation will continue down here (in the South), neither Whites nor Negroes want it any other way".

Another educated (?), supposedly civilized American, Eugene Talmadge, a candidate for Governorship, whose election slogan is "White supremacy", declared: "If I am elected Governor, there won't be any mixing of races", thereby (according to reports) considerably improving the chances of his election,

The Supreme Court ruling to the effect that such segregation could not be enforced on buses travelling from one State to another was roundly criticised and abused by a number of Americans in high positions,

Even this ruling could not alter the State laws in the South according to which all trains, buses and trams bear signs at the rear reading "For Coloured Patrons". and

The Daughters Of The American Revolution (the same revolution which was allegedly fought out on the issue that "All men are born equal!") persisted in banning distinguished Negro artistes from appearing in their hall.

This is America of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln—in 1946. This is the sweet land of liberty, the great home of democracy, the largest republic in the world. This is the country of the Four Freedoms. These are the Americans who dare to scoff at our caste system and the (fast disappearing) untouchability. These are the people who want to give lessons in democracy to the whole world!

The American missionaries, spread all over the globe, had better return to their own country and spread Christianity and civilization there, before thinking of 'civilizing' other races and peoples.

*

We Have Reason To Be Ashamed, Too!

If the Americans have a reason to cultivate humility and to start with self-reform before presuming to reform others, we, too, have reason to be ashamed for the persistence of similar uncivilized and inhuman practices in certain parts of India where untouchability still flourishes in some ghastly forms.

A reader of the LAST PAGE, writing from Trimulgherry, sends the following clipping from the "HINDU" of Madras:

MADURA, June 9: Citing a recent criminal case in which two Madura Harijans were sentenced to four months, rigorous imprisonment for an act which was likely 'to wound the feeling of others.' Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Aiyar M.L.A., in a communication to the press, draws the attention of the public to 'the cruel suffering which the Harijans have to bear by reason of untouchability.'

Mr. Vaidyanatha Aiyar says: "A Madura Harijan who lost his eldest child cremated the body in the Madura Municipal burning ghat in a shed which is said to be set apart for caste Hindus instead of in the one reserved for Harijans. The Harijan's plea was he did not know of any such reservation, that it was drizzling that he thought the former place was better. No Caste Hindu raised any objection nor was there any proof that any one's feelings were wounded. The incident came to the notice of the Madura Police who prosecuted the father of child and another near relation the ground that such an act [illegible] because the Harijans were untouchables. The second class Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal the City Magistrate confirmed the conviction and sentence, though it was argued that the Madras Civil Disabilities Removal Act of 1938 had laid down that Harijans and Untouchables should not be prevented from having access to any secular institution maintained by a local authority and that courts should not recognise any custom or usage which sought to impose civil disabilities on Harijans.

Mr. Vaidyanatha Aiyar adds that he has brought this case to the notice of the Madras Ministry.—A.P.I.

Commenting on this incident, my correspondent says: "Untouchability seems to have reached inhuman limits. Even pathetic cases like these do not seem to touch the stone-like hearts of the Police and the Law. Such incidents only bring out our narrow-mindedness, the depth of our degradation, and the lethargy of our intelligentsia which tolerates this.

The sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment was passed in spite of the fact that 'no caste Hindu raised any objection nor was there any proof that anyone's feelings were wounded'" Reader Raj Kumar concludes: "Hinduism with its great culture and high ethical and moral standards and which can rightly boast of a glorious past should be ashamed of these blemishes on its face."

*

Monstrous And Shameful

I agree with him hundred per cent. But it is not enough to be ashamed of such things, we have to exert ourselves to root them out completely. I would like the Madura case to be made into an all-India issue, a test of the sincerity of our reformers and progressives. I think it is simply monstrous that two poor Harijans should be sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment because they had cremated a dead body on the ground reserved for the Caste Hindus.

I would like the Police officers who prosecuted the Harijans, the Magistrate who sentenced them, and anyone else who co-operated with them in this inhuman persecution of two innocents, to be tried in a court of law. Unless the reformers and progressives take the offensive in these matters, we shall never be able to exterminate these centuries-old traditions of injustice and inequality.

The Madras Civil Disabilities Removal Act needs to be clearly interpreted for the guidance of local authorities who should be made to feel that they are there to protect the weak and the defenceless and not to oppress them further by such peculiar notions of acts likely to wound the feelings of others'. Mr. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M. L. A., who has shown commendable public spirit in taking up this issue, has already pointed out that in this case no objection was raised by any caste Hindus, nor was there any question of any one's feelings having been injured, but EVEN if caste Hindus do object, and their feelings 'are' hurt by the Harijans' exercise of their elementary rights as human beings, then such INHUMAN feelings 'should' be hurt, and any objections that the Caste Hindus might have 'should' be disregarded.

*

For Gandhiji's Attention

From the "HINDU" report I gather that Mr. Aiyar has already brought the matter to the notice of the Madras Ministry which, I hope, will take immediate measures not only to order the release of the two innocent Harijans but also to punish those officers who are responsible for this glaring miscarriage of justice. But even that is not enough, for evidently this is not an isolated instance and there must be many other places here the Harijans are subjected to such humiliating restrictions, and punished if they dare to flout them even unconsciously.

THE LAST PAGE appeals to Gandhiji to look into this matter. I know the cause of the Harijans is very near his heart, and he will do everything in his power to help them. But he should also ponder the question whether it is not time now to lift the issue of Harijans' disabilities from the plane of religious reform to that of fundamental civil liberties. It is not enough that, in a spirit of benevolence and piety, a few individuals throw open temples and wells to the Harijans. What is more [illegible] is that in every sphere of [illegible] of the Harijans by law on the basis of complete social and legal equality.

I would urge upon all the Congress Ministries to establish regular departments for this purpose—i. e., vigilantly to watch out for the slightest injustice to the Harijans, and to use the entire might of the Law ruthlessly to stamp out the last vestiges of untouchability. Anyone who practises untouchability, denies the so-called Untouchables their legitimate civic rights, who forbids their entry in public places—temples or schools, public parks, roads or cremation grounds,—deserves to be severely punished. For he is as great an enemy of the people, and a traitor to the cause of freedom, as the grain-hoarder or the black-marketeer.

Thus alone can we atone for the sin and the crime of having practised untouchability and oppressed the poor Harijans for so many thousand years. And, then, alone we shall earn the right to tell the Americans to go home and start cleaning their own home which is still infested with the evil of intolerance and racial segregation.

*

"Waiting For Lefty"

Strikes are very much in the air these days. And inevitably the class conflict is being reflected not only in literature but also on the stage and the screen.

The National Theatre sometime ago staged a Hindustani play, AWAZ, on the theme of Labour-Capital conflict. The Hindustani group of the People's Theatre proposes in the near future to produce a Hindustani version of Chandravadan Mehta's famous Gujerati play AAG GAADI, which is a realistic depiction of the life of railway workers, and comes to a conclusion not different from the present situation.

And now the English language group of the People's Theatre has presented on the stage what is still the most dynamic and sensational play on this subject—Clifford Odets' WAITING FOR LEFTY.

Written in 1935, in the context of the American depression and the fight against company unions in the American labour movement, the play, as produced by the I.P.T.A. at the Sunderbai Hall, has an uncanny relevance to the developing economic crisis in our own country. Indeed, though the idiom is often American, the theme is universal—and has stood the test of time for eleven years. Its harsh realism, its basic humanity, and its social content still make it enjoyable as well as exciting drama.

By the selection of WAITING FOR LEFTY after the success of its earlier presentation of Priestley's THEY CAME TO A CITY, the I.P.T.A.'s English language group has moved a step forward to the realization of a realist theatre. There is a constant contact between the actors and the audience, producing an illusion of reality that is more than a trickery of stagecraft but rises from the pertinence of the issues raised in the play.

The acting is of a uniformly high standard and once again Romesh Thapper and Zohra Segal shine out. Romesh, as the socially conscious worker, is superb particularly in the last scene when his voice becomes the collective battlecry of all the workers of the world: "And when we die they'll know what we did to make a new world."

Author Mulkraj Anand, who was associated with the production of this play by the Unity Theatre in London has produced it for the I.P.T.A. and given the play a fast pace and a hard punch, so that the audience almost physically shares the experience of the actors across the footlights.

WAITING FOR LEFTY which will be repeated this (Sunday) evening and tomorrow evening is worth seeing not only for its dynamic social theme, but also for the many interesting innovations of technique tried out for the first time on any local stage.

For Our Premier's Attention

As a common filmgoer, here are some evils I would like to bring to our premier's attention, so that he can eliminate these aspects of the most popular entertainment and the most potent instruction medium:

1. Black Market in Tickets. This racket continues under the very noses of theatre officials and policemen.

2. Entertainment Tax. Instead of the present flat rate there must be a progressively increasing rate, so that the lowest tickets will go untaxed while the rich patrons will have to pay a high percentage of tax.

3. The "National" Anthem. It's about time the British Anthem was scrapped. And replaced by Vande Mataram. But anthem-less exit is preferable to "God Save the King."

4. Anti-Indian Censorship. Scissoring of nationalistic scenes and songs and blacking-out of leaders' pictures.

5. Propaganda. Fortunately, war propaganda will now stop, but care should be taken to ban socially harmful films, both produced here and abroad.

—*P. R. S. Vaidya.*

Patter

Extremists

By Asude

This is a little interlude,—a peep behind the scenes. You should have a glimpse now and then of the private life of the clown.

Every joke-dealer knows that he has amongst other handicaps,—two dangerous types to meet in his career. Extremists, both of them. One is the Man who Thinks before he Laughs, and the other the Man Who Laughs before he Thinks. I have met both in my time, and I am not sure which is the deadlier of the two.

Take the first kind now. This particular type confronts a joke as they face a proposition by Neitzsche or Schopenhauer. They think.

When I say "think", I mean, they THINK. They subject the story to a scrutiny as the bacteriologist subjects a bacteria slide to his scrutiny. They do with the story what a fastidious dog does with a doubtful looking bone. If the bone stands the sniffing, all is for best in the best-of-possible worlds. If not, there is trouble.

I shall not forget in a hurry the occasion when I met the first type in my life. It was in the jolly old days when I was giving one of my maiden shows in conjuring. There was a fairly full house, and the man was sitting right in the front row.

I did not notice the man for the first half-hour of the show. I did not know that while the rest of the audience were smiling courteously at my infantile imbecilities,—this man was trying to find *their meaning*. He never could imagine that a man could talk sheer nonsense in public and weighed every word I said in his scales of wisdom.

I discovered him, as it were, in a flash. I had just split a particularly insane jest, and the audience broke into a decent roar. And right there, in the midst of the International Dental Exhibition sat the man, like an owl from Macbeth, with his mouth shut like a mouse-trap.

It was most disturbing. The man's face glowed like a patch of a monsoon cloud in a blue sky. It shone like a good deed in a naughty world. It was perfectly clear that the man was thinking whilst the others laughed. I could also see that the man was thinking WHY the others laughed.

I will now loosen the joke itself. Picking up a couple of handkerchiefs from the table, I said that these were being offered that morning at four annas each, or *a dozen for three-and-eight*, and so I took half-a-dozen and paid only a Rupee and twelve for the lot. (Does that, by the way, make *you* think? If so, read no more.)

The joke has since become a chestnut but it was quite new at the time I presented it, and my audience "ate" it. Not so the thinker. He has started chewing it but could not bolt it down.

After the show was over, an attendant informed me that a gentleman wanted to see me. As I never allowed visitors in my property-room, I came out. There was the man, still brooding, as I could see.

In reply to my enquiry as to his mission, he informed me that he had come about the handkerchiefs. "What handkerchiefs?" I asked him. The "handkerchiefs you purchased at wholesale rates." replied the Thinker. "What about them?" "I have come to ask you why did they laugh at what you told them."

I am afraid this stunned me for a moment. Next moment, I burst into a guffaw of ribald laughter. I confess I should not have, but the provocation was certainly extenuating. When I stopped for breath, he asked me; "Why are you laughing *now?*" I apologised, and told him that the whole thing was a joke and he would see it if he took it as a joke.

He pondered over that for two minutes and then gave a lugubrious shake of his head, registering failure. "But don't you see", I pleaded, "The hankies were being charged *more* at wholesale rate than retail? A dozen at four annas each would be Three Rupees only whereas the dealer wanted Three-and-eight, and got it too! Do you twig it now?"

His reply was this; "I saw it even when you said it. *But why did they laugh?* That's what I wish to know."

"Ask them! "Said I in a huff. But the man was not to be put off so easily. With a still graver face he addressed me; "May I ask you one question more?" I gave the permission, and then he dropped this little atom bomb;

"Why did you not buy them at retail rates?"

He was the first. Since then, I have met his brothers, down the vista of thirty years of frivolling.

I met the other type not as a joker but as a jokee,—a fellow-member of the same audience. He was just an acquaintance, and I had no previous warning as to how he reacted to jokes. It was purely by accident that I happened to have him for company at the premiere show of Chaplin's "City Lights" at Calcutta. We took two fauteuils and sat down, side by side.

Premonition should have come to me with the first few gestures of the man. He saw some joke in the portiere curtain and then in the lights. I saw his face split up in a kind of a smirk, and then it passed off. I did not know that he was saving up for the Grand Finale.

I may give you here a brief scenario of this tribe's symptoms. They are always the first to see the joke. And they are the first to laugh. But where they score over the rest of the audience is about the end of the joke. For, whilst the rest of the audience see the joke and start laughing, these people finish *their* laugh and *start weeping*.

It seems that they find that mere laughing does not quite meet the situation, and so after a roar or two, they switch on the waterworks. My companion at the "City Lights" belonged to this deadly type.

Before the first chapter of that hilarious farce was half-way through, the man was rolling in his seat. About the end of it, he caught hold of the man sitting next to him, meaning it to be me.

That is, he meant it to be me. He had every right to lean on me. For after all, I did know him. But the trouble was that in his parox-ysm, he had completely forgotten which side of him I was sitting. He had got the man sitting on the other side of him in his clutches. A complete stranger, I need hardly tell you.

And having got him fairly in his grip, he did things to this man,—a complete stranger as I told you,—which moved me to silent thankfulness to my God for the mistake which the man had made. For I could visualize what would have been my lot if he had not made the error. It was enacted before my eyes.

The victim himself did not mind the clutching for a few moments. For he was himself lost in laughter at Charlie's antics. It was only when he discovered that someone was firmly hanging by his tie and crying softly on his shirt-front that he sat up and looked about him.

My friend was in his final spasms. Blubbering like a lost child, he kept hanging on by the other man's tie. The other man could not speak for a minute or two but when he found that his shirt-front had been converted to a piece of wet pulp and the weeping man had designs on the rest of his garments too, he rebelled.

I lent a hand and between us, we succeeded in separating the weeping man from the stranger's bosom. And then my friend woke up from the bout and took in his bearings. Next moment, he got up and was rushing for the exit. For, he was a very sensitive man too.

Since then I have never trusted a dark steed to keep me company at a funny show. You never can tell. It was, of course, just my luck that the fellow made that error about sides. But you can't bank on errors, can you?

ASKING FOR IT

He was charged with striking a woman in a bus, and the magistrate asked him what excuse he could offer.

"Well, sir, it was like this," replied the culprit. "She got in the bus and sat down. Then she opened her bag, took out her purse, closed her bag, opened her purse, took out a penny, closed her purse, opened her bag, put back the purse, and closed her bag. Then she noticed the conductor was going upstairs, so she opened her bag, took out her purse, closed her bag, opened her purse, put in her penny, closed her purse, opened her bag, put in her purse, and closed her bag. Then she saw the conductor coming down the stairs, so she opened her bag, took out her purse, closed her bag, opened her purse, took out a penny, and closed her—"

The magistrate could bear it no longer.

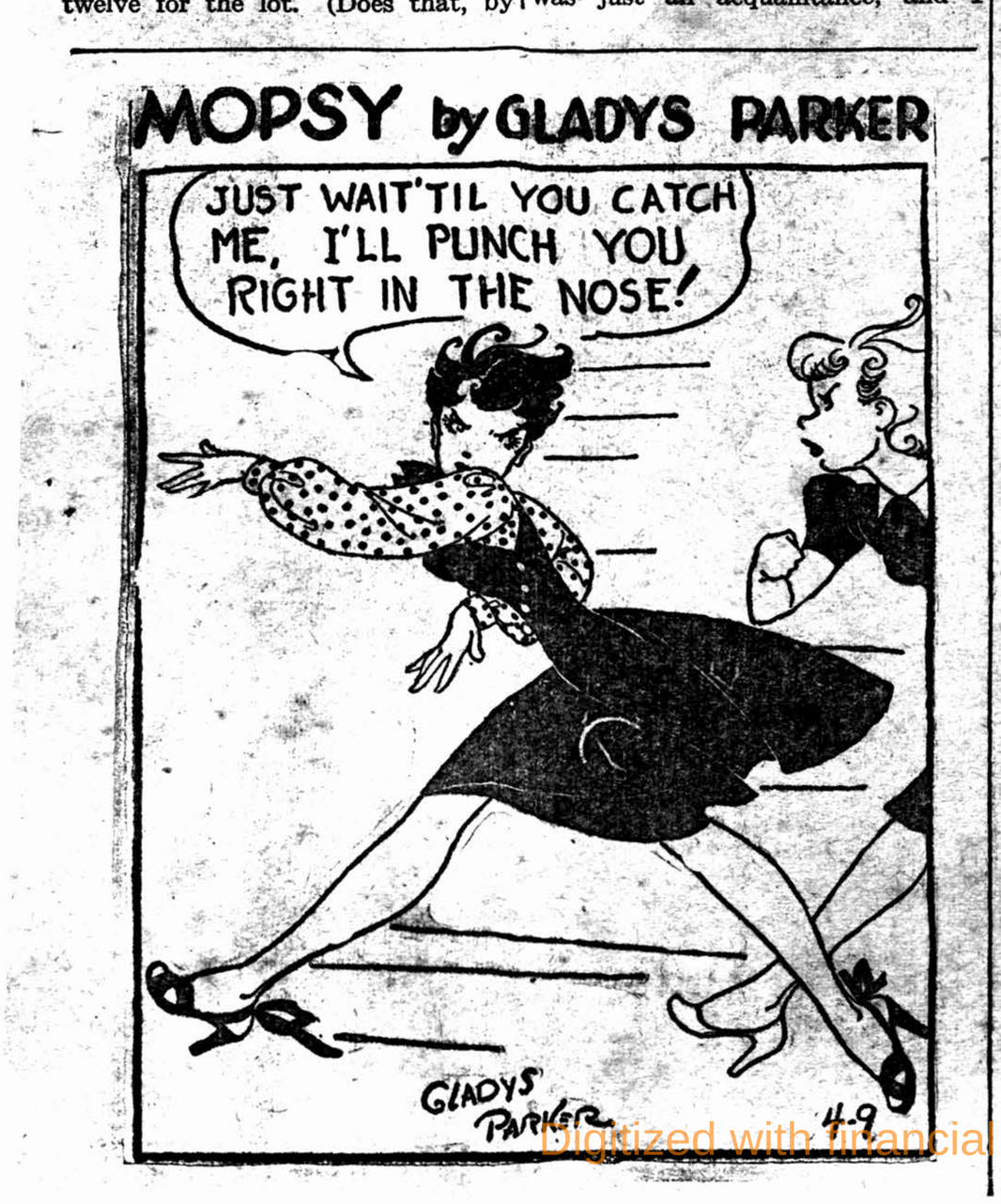
"Stop!" he cried, "you'll drive me crazy!"

"That's just what happened to me, sir," said the man.

★

A sunday school teacher, having told her class the story of Joseph and the coat of many colours, put this question: "Who forced Joseph into the pit?"

The answer came pat from the smallest lad: "Please, miss, Mr. Bevin."



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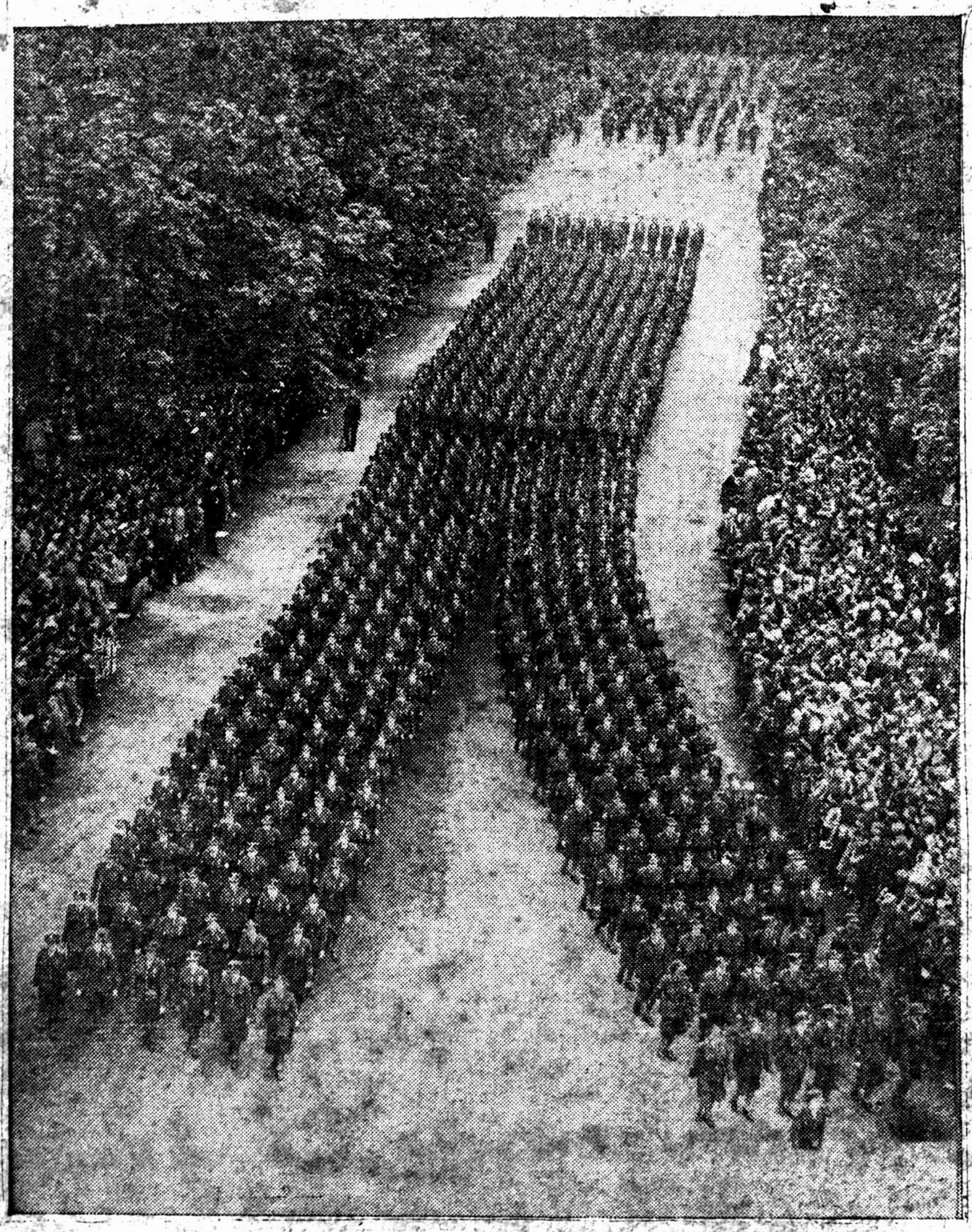

London Celebrates Victory

Along the shady Constitution Hill, smartly dressed A.T.S, contingent marched down and formed one of the most attractive features of the Parade. To the amazement of the sight-seers, they divided into a perfect victory "V."

Houses of Parliament stood silhoutted against the sky while searchlights played in the background. Sight-seers gathered on the Westminster Bridge and witnessed the water and fire-works display, the best ever held in the heart of the British Empire.

The placid waters of the Thames glittered as searchlights criss-crossed the sky and fire-works made strange designs to entertain thousands of people who thronged the river between Vauxhall and Charing Cross Railway bridges.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building. Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.